The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 270.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Lieutenant Colonel Fred. Grant and wife are in Washington City.

—The sanitary condition of Montreal is truly alarming. Small-pox and typhoid fever are increasing daily.

—The Japanese Government is reported to have bought 3,500,000 pounds of saltpetre in the New York market.

—It is reported that a clerk in the Ottawa branch of the Merchants Bank of Montreal absconded with $8,000 to Europe.

—The dwelling of Alex. Johnston, in California, Ohio, was completely destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon. Loss, $40,000.

—Valentine Scholland was sentenced to eight years in the New Jersey State prison for an attempt to murder his wife in Jersey City.

—Members of the iron and steel trade met in New York on Friday, and appointed a committee to consider and report upon the tariff laws.

—The Providence Manufacturers' Committee has resolved to continue the reduction of production until January 1st, as originally proposed.

—Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, has signified his intention of being present at the Democratic ratification meeting in Nashville on the 19th inst.

—In Omaha, Nebraska, on Wednesday evening, Brown, of Company A, Twenty-third Infantry, was stabbed in a row, and is now in a dying condition.

—Sarah Corkwright (colored), who poisoned two children in Clark county, Ky., last summer, has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

—Senator Morton is at Santa Barbara, Cal., much improved in health. He will probably remain there all winter, if he continues to receive benefit from the California climate.

—The Current brothers, under indictment for the murder of Town Marshal Burton, of Paris, Ky., together with three other persons, escaped from the Clark county jail last Thursday night.

—The French papers in Quebec say that on the demand of the Archbishop and Bishop of Quebec, the Pope has raised the Festival of Stanne to the right of second class, with services on the succeeding Sunday.

—Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, President of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, while on a business trip to Kings Mountain tunnel, in Kentucky, on Friday morning, fell, breaking a leg between the ankle and knee.

—The Brooklyn Board of Supervisors has authorized a suit against the Commissioners of Charities, for having unlawfully expended an excess of $94,000 of public moneys over the amounts raised in the yearly budget for their use.

—The American Express Company's messenger on the Toronto branch of the Great Western Railway was robbed on Friday evening by five masked robbers. The amount of money lost is supposed to be $12,000 or $15,000.

—The steamer Ida Leon, Captain Fulton, sunk on Thursday in the Red river between Coushatta and Shreveport. She had seventy bales of cotton on board. The boat is a total loss. She was valued at $5,000, and insured for $1,500.

—The Congressional Investigating Committee, Judge L. P. Poland and J. D. Ward, have been taking testimony in Little Rock, in the Arkansas case, for two days. They close their investigation to-day, and leave for the North to-morrow.

—Edward Longshore, son of A. Longshore, mail agent on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, died in Cincinnati on Friday, from the effects of an accident by a gunshot wound received last Sunday while returning from a gunning expedition.

—The two Egners and George Rufer, the Cincinnati cremationists, waived an examination in the Police Court, and were committed to jail on a charge of murder of Herman Schilling. The cases will come before the Grand Jury on the 1st of December.

—The receiver of the Townsend Bank (Conn.) publishes a report that the good assets amount to over sixty-eight per cent. of the liabilities, and that they hope to realize a considerable additional sum from the doubtful assets, which amount to over $900,000.

—On Friday morning the extensive woolen mills of John & James Dobson, at the Falls of the Schuylkill, stopped running on account of dissatisfaction among the workmen in consequence of a notification of an immediate reduction of wages of from ten to twenty-five per cent.

—The Union Pacific and B. & M. Railroads publish a circular stating that donations forwarded through the agency of the Nebraska State Relief and Aid Society will be carried free until further notice, and that all appropriations therefor must be made to E. B. Chandler, Secretary.

—Judge Dillon, in the United States Circuit Court in Omaha, Neb., in the suit of the First National Bank vs. Douglass county, rendered a decision to the effect that taxes can be collected from national banks whose capital stock is in Government bonds. The amount collectable from the two national banks of that city for 1873 is $13,500.

—Postmaster General Jewell emphatically disclaims any intention to recommend any increase in the present rates of postage. On the contrary, he thinks letter postage should be reduced whenever it shall be found possible to materially diminish the expenditures for carrying the mails, without depriving the public of existing facilities.

—Wm. H. Lockland, who ran as an independent candidate for the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature against Stilson Hutchins, in the Sixth ward of St. Louis, has commenced a suit against the judges of the central precinct of that ward for the alleged making of fraudulent returns of the vote at that precinct. He places his damages at $20,000.

—Two negroes entered the house of an old man supposed to have a large sum of money on hand, for the purpose of robbing him, near Salisbury, N. C., on Friday morning, and when he refused to give up the money, one negro fired, the shot taking effect in his mouth, but glancing, made only a flesh wound. The old gentleman's wife, aged about fifty years, attacked the negroe with a spade. The first blow penetrated the brain and killed him.

—A letter from Havana, dated the 7th, says: It is reported from insurgent sources that the village of San Geronima, in the Central Department, and garrisoned by one hundred and thirty Guardia Civiles and about seventy-five volunteers, was captured by insurgents, the town sacked and afterwards burned, and most of the garrison killed. The journals are taking up the crusade against gold speculators, to whom they attribute the rise in gold.

—The Woman's National Temperance Convention will convene in Cleveland on Wednesday, November 18th, and continue three days. It is expected that delegates will be present from every Congressional District in the United States and from the Territories, and its proceedings will be of great general interest. Every preparation has been made by the citizens of Cleveland to extend the most liberal hospitalities to those who may attend. All delegates will report at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and correspondence may be had with J. Lang Sheaf, at those rooms.

Conference of Railway Men in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—Hon. Warren Colburn, of Toledo; E. B. Wadsworth, Chicago; L. N. Andrews, Indianapolis, and Isaac H. Sturgeon, St. Louis, members of the Western Railway Bureau, met yesterday evening and held a conference with representatives of freight lines in reference to more satisfactory working of these lines under the regulations now existing. The meeting was very satisfactory and resulted in a clearer understanding of the rules which govern these lines. The members of the Bureau also had a consultation with the committee of the Cotton Exchange regarding freights on cotton from this city to the East, the committee urging that the rate should be as low as possible, that cotton might be induced to come here for transshipment to the East, as well as to find a market here. The Commissioners adjourned to meet at the call of the President, General Wright, of Columbus, Ohio. It is expected that a general meeting of the Presidents and General Managers of railways and the Commissioners will be held within two weeks at some point not yet designated.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Rewards for Indian Murderers.

Horses and Guns for Crow Chiefs.

Meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations.

WASHINGTON November 13, 1874.

The Indians.

Agent Saville, of the Red Cloud Agency, is instructed to offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the apprehension of the Minneconjon Indians who assassinated Frank Appleton, clerk of the agency, several months ago. Agent Miller is directed to offer a reward of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each for the arrest of the two Indians who last spring murdered John F. Holloway, employed at the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day authorized the purchase of a good horse, saddle and gun for each of the chiefs of the River Crow Indians of Montana, the cost of which is estimated at $2,500, to be defrayed out of $30,000 appropriated by Congress under the treaty stipulations for the purchase of such goods, provisions and other articles for this tribe as the President may determine. Agent Wright recommends this compliance with a request made by the chiefs in council as a matter of policy, to convince the Indians of the good will and friendly intentions of the Government.

Meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations met this afternoon. All the members were in attendance, except Messrs. Parker, of Wisconsin, Marshall, of Illinois, and Wheeler, of New York. The committee is at present engaged in comparing the appropriation made last year with the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, of which about two-thirds have been submitted to them. It is ascertained that the estimates for the coming year nearly tally with the appropriations made in a legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the year now entered upon, and which closes July 1st, 1875. There is an increase in the estimates of the Director of the Mint by a considerable sum, and it is expected that within the next ten days the legislative bill will have been disposed of, and the Indian appropriation bill will then engage the attention of the committee. It is their design to perfect both bills before the ensuing session of Congress.

Shot Dead.

A man named Alex. D. McDonald yesterday insulted and struck several respectable residents in the Washington House. He was twice ejected, and while standing with his back to the hotel was deliberately shot dead by Stephen Whiteley, a farmer, who disappeared in the woods, and against whom a verdict of wilful murder was returned by the Coroner's jury.

Arrested for Perjury.

After the adjournment of the Court to-day, Michael Hayes, the principal witness for the Government in the case of the alleged safe burglary conspiracy, was arrested on a warrant issued from the Police Court upon oath of H. C. Whiteley, charging Hayes with perjury. He was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 13, 1874.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 158,838 bales; last year, 130,250; total receipts to date, 954,208; last year, 742,229. Exports for the week, 111,985; last year, 67,785; total exports to date, 382,132; last year, 279,111. Stock at all United States ports, 474,777; last year, 358,898; stock at all interior towns, 82,479; last year, 56,856; stock at Liverpool, 557,000; last year, 503,000; American afloat for Great Britain, 148,000; last year, 130,000.

The Brooklyn Scandal Cases.

An argument was heard this afternoon before Judges McCue and Reynolds, of the Brooklyn City Court, on the appeal from Judge Neilson's decision refusing to order a bill of particulars in Tilton's suit against Beecher. It was at the same time decided that the trial of the case should not occur before the first Monday in December.

An argument was held before Judge Neilson on a motion of the counsel for the Brooklyn *Eagle* that Henry C. Bowen be compelled to give testimony before the trial of his libel suit against that paper, the defense asserting that they were unable to frame an answer from what was set forth in the complaint. The alleged libel is an article asserting that Bowen is a stockholder in a company formed to discover Capt. Kidd's treasure.

Billiard Tournament.

Daly, 300; Daniels, 188; winner's average, 7 27-39. Ubassy, 300; Slosson, 197; winner's average, 7 13-41. The thirty-fifth game was between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Vignaux, and was won by the latter—300 to 273; winner's average, 7 20-40. The result makes Vignaux the winner of the tournament and champion of America at a three-ball game. He was immediately challenged by Joseph Dion for a match game for the championship and $1,000.

Compromise in Brooklyn.

A settlement is probable in the case of the city of Brooklyn vs. Ex-collector Badeau on the basis of the payment of the amount due the city.

Libel Suit Compromised.

The suit of McCue vs. the New York *Tribune* for libel has been compromised.

American Public Health Association.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—The Health Association re-assembled at eleven o'clock to-day. Resolutions were adopted that committees be appointed to investigate and report on the extent to which poisons are used in unsafe manner for agricultural and other purposes, and to recommend suitable regulations and restrictions; to prepare schedules for collecting information with regard to the present condition of public hygiene in the provincial towns and cities of the United States, and laws and regulations, State and municipal, relating thereto; also to devise a project of laws to meet the wants of State boards of health.

Prof. J. W. Maisch, Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, presented a paper on "Sanitary relations of pharmacy and materia medica." Dr. Maisch concludes his paper by stating that the most effectual method for securing all the advantages of American pharmacy to the public health would be to insure proper qualifications of pharmacists. The paper was referred to a committee for publication.

At the election for officers, Jas. M. Toner, M. D., of Washington, was chosen President. Baltimore was selected as the place for holding the next annual Convention.

Resolutions were offered by Prof. Gross for the appointment of a committee of one from each State and Territory, to petition Congress to institute a Bureau of Health at Washington, with a branch at the capital of each State and Territory. They were referred to a special Committee on Legislation.

A resolution by Prof. Hartshorne was adopted, declaring that abattoirs should be located as far as possible from the centres of population, and if possible upon tide-water.

A resolution by Dr. Goodman was adopted, urging the creation of State Boards of Health, clothed with administrative power.

Moreau Morris, of New York, delivered a farewell humorous address.

Prof. Hartshorne was appointed chairman of a committee, with power to organize it, to report next year, on the sanitary and unsanitary condition of watering places. The Executive Committee was authorized to call a special meeting, if desirable, next spring.

Adjourned to meet in Baltimore, in November, 1875.

Meeting of the Louisiana Returning Board—Protest of the Conservatives.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—The Returning Board met to-day, received the Conservative Committee of three, and authorized a like Committee of Republicans to be present. The Conservatives gave notice of a desire to file a protest against the Board canvassing the returns, on the grounds: First, that the law creating the board was unconstitutional; second, the law gives them judicial powers which they could not possess; and, third, admitting it to be constitutional, its personnel was not according to the spirit or letter of the law.

Governor Wells replied that the question of the constitutionality of the law was a matter for the courts to decide, but he believed the board was properly and legally organized. The Conservatives were allowed until to-morrow morning to file their protest.

General Anderson made some remarks relative to his desire to have a fair count, and of his willingness to resign if called upon. He was followed by Governor Wells and Mr. Casanove. Wells said they must have a legal count, but as some doubts were expressed regarding the integrity of the board, he would be glad to surrender his place to a more acceptable party. A member of the board favored taking up the city returns first, in order that the officers-elect might take their places at the proper time.

The Conservatives showed a resolution passed by the city officers-elect, wherein they pledged themselves not to enter on the duties of their offices till all the returns of the State were canvassed. Awaiting the resolutions of the Conservative Committee, the board adjourned till to-morrow.

PRACTICAL CREMATION.

An Illinois Farmer Murders His Wife, and Then Burns Her Body in a Log Heap.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—The Waterloo (Monroe county, Illinois) *Times* of to-day has an account of the arrest and preliminary examination of Barney McMahon, a farmer living three miles from Burkesville, Monroe county, for the murder of his wife on the 9th of last August and the subsequent burning of her body. It appears McMahon and his wife lived unhappily, frequent quarrels occurring between them, and his children by a former wife treated her very badly. Mrs. McMahon had left home several times under harsh treatment, but had always been persuaded to return by her husband. On August 8th McMahon sent his children to visit friends, and on their return next day were told their mother had started for Burkesville, since when she had not been seen or heard of.

On the day of the alleged disappearance of the woman, McMahon fired a log heap some distance from the house, and kept it burning two weeks. It emitted a terrible stench, and when asked the cause, McMahon said he was burning chickens which had died of cholera.

Suspicion having recently been aroused that Mrs. McMahon had been foully dealt with, Samuel Protine, an independent detective, was employed to work up the case. Protine and Prosecuting Attorney Reiss arrived here to-day. The *Evening Dispatch* gives quite a lengthy account of the affair, derived from them. After McMahon's log heap burned down, the ground was plowed over, but on examination by Detective Protine, a few days ago, several hair pins, several buttons, and bones, which looked like finger bones, and part of an upper jaw bone, with the teeth attached, were found. This led to the arrest of McMahon, and the evidence adduced at the preliminary examination, and improbable and contradictory statements made by McMahon and his children, led to his being held in one thousand dollars bond to answer the charge of manslaughter. Great excitement exists in the neighborhood. McMahon is well advanced in life, and has grown children.

The Contest for the Seat in Congress as a Delegate from Utah—Charges Against Geo. Q. Cannon.

SALT LAKE, November 13.—In the notice of contest for the seat in Congress as Delegate from this Territory, R. N. Baskin charges George Q. Cannon with being an alien; that he has violated the act of Congress in 1862 regarding polygamy, and has married Eliza R. Young, Martha Zella, Elizabeth Hoagland and Sarah Jane Young; that he has married one woman since the passage of the act of 1862; that he owes his allegience to his Church as superior to his obligations to any law of Congress; that he has not only violated its law in regard to polygamy, but inducted others to do the same; that he cannot take the oath required of a Delegate; that the House of Representatives on April 2d, 1874, passed a bill to the effect that thereafter no bigamist or polygamist should be eligible to a seat in Congress, and that his constituents voted for him knowing such to be the facts. In reply, Cannon states that at the election he received some 24,000 votes, to 4,000 cast for his opponent. He has been naturalized; denies that by being a Mormon, or otherwise, has entered into relations with any woman of such a character, or in such manner as to subject himself to punishment for any offense under the act of Congress of 1862.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The Official Vote by Counties.

Bedford County.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2924	Latta	2930
Aud. Gen.—Allen	2923	Temple	2931
Sec. In. Af.—Heath	2920	McCandless	2930
Supreme Judge—Paxson	2815	Woodward	2930
Congress—Blair	2861	Reed	2975
Senate—Yutzy	2844	Schell	3197
Assembly—Piper	2840	Keyser	2940
" —Trout	2922	Spangler	2873
Commissioner—Evans	2889	Wishart	2988
Surveyor—Blackburn	2847	Barkhurst	2930
Poor Director—Carpenter	2472	Beckley	2991
Auditor—Over	2940	Stotes	2939

Clinton County.

Lieut. Governor—Olmsted	1491	Latta	2436
Auditor General—Allen	1475	Temple	2461
Sec'y Int'l Affairs—Heath	1472	McCandless	2448
Supreme Judge—Paxson	1469	Woodward	2423
A. L. Judge—McEnally	1441	Orris	2435
Congress—Alexander	899	Mackey	2958
Senate—McCormick	1499	Walker	2417
Assembly—Messimer	1564	Achenbach	2358
Dist. Attorney—Holahan	1483	Deise	2408
Commissioner—Furst	1578	David	2521
Surveyor—White	1529	Eckel	2380
Auditor—Best	1713	Anthony	2196

Fayette County.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3111	Latta	3714
" "		Bradford (P.)	44
Aud. General—Allen	3117	Temple	3720
" "		Parsons (P.)	44
Sec. Int. Affairs—Heath	3119	McCandless	3709
" "		Fulbertson (P.)	44
Supreme Judge—Paxson	3076	Woodward	3705
" "		Black (P.)	56
Congress—Stewart	3375	Turney	3060
Assembly—Mathiot	3018	Darby	3741
" —Craft	3241	Derrickson	3594
Sheriff—Abraham	3282	Springer	3446
Dist. Attorney—Rush	2991	Lindsey	3994
Commissioner—Bunting	3129	Cunningham	3739
Auditor—Hess	3121	Colley	3770
Poor Director—Barton	3283	Baker	3610
Surveyor—Turner	2983	Gilmore	3793
Coroner—Phillips	3132	Brownfield	3794

Franklin County.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3639	Latta	3913
Aud. Gen.—Allen	3639	Temple	3914
Sec. In. Af.—Heath	3639	McCandless	3912
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3645	Woodward	3909
Congress—Myers	3351	Metzger	4446
Senate—McGowan	3784	McKibbin	3839
Assembly—Gehr	3669	Knisbek	3906
" —Chrisman	3641	Lawson	4021
" —Garver	3628	Bitner	3586
Sheriff—McAfee	3379	Sweeney	4081
Dist. Attorney—Patton	3962	Bowers	3909
Comm'r—Flickinger	3622	Coble	3958
Director—Detrich	3695	Bossart	3943
Surveyor—Kauffman	3729	Kuhn	3943
Auditor—Baisley	3699	Hammond	3855

Forest County.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	387	Latta	328
Aud. Gen.—Allen	365	Temple	329
Sec. Int. Af.—Heath	367	McCandless	328
Sup. Judge—Paxson	363	Woodward	329
Congress—White	335	Jenks	363
Assembly—Agnew	322	Wenans	283
" —Knox (Ind.)	60	Harrington(I)	72
Asst. Judge—Dale	357	Siggins	329
Treasurer—Setley	336	Hunt	308
Commis'r—Heath	343	Berlin	279

Mifflin County.

Lieut. Governor—Olmsted	1283	Latta	1840
Auditor General—Allen	1291	Temple	1839
Sec'y of Int. Affairs—Heath	1309	McCandless	1846
Supreme Judge—Paxson	1268	Woodward	1846
Congress—Alexander	1484	Mackey	1382
Assembly—Reed	1261	Parker	1467
Prothonotary—Settle	1260	Allison	1473
"		Gilmore	454
Reg. and Rec.—McKinney	1336	Coplin	1660
Commissioner—Helster	1279	Stine	1245
Dist. Attorney—Strohm	1594	McClure	1438
Surveyor—Hally	1309	Sigler	1588
Director—Wills	1434	Fleming	1478

Montgomery County.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	7390	Latta	7663
Aud. Gen.—Allen	7395	Temple	7658
Sec. In. Af.—Heath	7344	McCandless	7657
Sup. Judge—Paxson	7342	Woodward	7657
Congress—Wood	7451	Acker	7607
Assembly—Faust	7394	Rutter	7827
" —Bolton	7414	Yerkes	7905
" —Gray	7278	Knipe	7850
" —Schall	7549	Richardson	7947
" —Sheirer	7269	Law	7776
Dist. Att'y—Schrack	7234	Gotwalts	8045
Sheriff—Malsberger	7507	Linderman	7788
Treasurer—Farrell	7628	Fruzzard	7645
Comm'r—Alderfer	7434	Soladay	7853
Director—Schlater	7475	Dettere	7874
Coroner—Arnold	7415	Ege	7852
Auditor—Jenkins	7446	Halloway	7838

Philadelphia.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	59650	Latta	45887
Aud. Gen.—Allen	59810	Temple	46841
Sec. In. Af.—Heath	59285	McCandless	47357
Supreme Judge—Paxson	59463	Woodward	47023
C. P. Judge—Pratt	59729	Alcock	46736
District Attorney—Mann	61845	Sheppard	45912
Coroner—Ash	60643	Goodhart	45846
Commissioner—Wetter	59128	Robinson	47126
Controller—Hancock	59512	Winterer	47131
Cong. 1st D.—Freeman	9637	Florence	7970
"		Branson (I)	2270
Cong. 2d D.—O'Neill	11892	Robb	9660
Cong. 3d D.—Houston	7960	Randall	9703
Cong. 4th D.—Kelley	12526	McGrath	9040
Cong. 5th D.—Harmer	9093	Robbins	9570
"		Myers (I.R.)	7579

Tioga County.

Lieut. Governor—Olmsted	3514	Latta	1698
Auditor General—Allen	3742	Temple	1613
Sec. Int. Affairs—Heath	3633	McCandless	1489
Supreme Judge—Paxson	3705	Woodward	1713
Congress—Roe	3656	Earley	1713
Senate—Strang	3738	No nomination.	
Assembly—Mitchell	3402	Sexton	1965
" —Hammerly	3589		
Commissioner—Klock	3668	Hammond	1876
Treasurer—Allen	3602	Goldsmith	1631
Dist. Attorney—Stone	3702	Leach	1686
Auditor—Bennett	3683	Pattison	1691
Surveyor—Archer	3673	Helse	1685

Seventeenth Congressional District.

The official vote of the Seventeenth District stands as follows:

Bedford, majority for Reilly,		474
Blair, " "		88
Cambria, " "		1805
		2367
Somerset, majority for Blair		1220
		1147
Reilley's majority		1147

Twenty-first Congressional District.

The following is the result of the vote in the Twenty-first Congressional District, composed of the counties of Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland:

	Turney.	Stewart.
Greene county	2,643	1,504
Fayette county	3,509	3,375
Westmoreland county	5,863	3,975
	12,065	8,854
	8,854	
Turney's majority	3,211	

Prime Oysters and Fish.

The word prime as applied to the especial brand of oysters kept by Mr. B. Pulpress at his stand No. 43 Diamond Market, and known as the Deep Sea Oyster, but poorly expresses their many excellent qualities, and to be appreciated, they must go the way of all flesh, viz.: must be eaten, and they cannot fail to please the palate of the most exacting lover of this bivalve. They are really delicious. Try the Deep Sea Oyster.

A Fresh Arrival.

Mr. B. Tiegel, Merchant Tailor of No. 53, Smithfield street, has received a fresh stock of fashionable and durable overcoatings, to which solicits he the attention of those who desire something super-excellent in the line of overcoats. A full line of late and fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. The finest importations ever brought to this city.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN.

Carlists Concentrating in Navarre.

Soldiers Frozen to Death Near Irun.

Attempt to Censure the Danish Cabinet.

Count von Arnim Confined to His Own House.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Libel Case.

LONDON, November 13.—It is reported that the Tichborne claimant will testify in the libel case of Dr. Kenealy against Mrs. Puttenreigh.

Count von Arnim's Case.

It is stated that the documents demanded by the German Government from Count von Arnim were sent from this country to Berlin on Wednesday last, and that the Count has them and will deliver them to the Emperor.

Count von Beust Recalled.

LONDON, November 13.—It is said Count von Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Minister here, has been recalled to Vienna to be reinstated as Premier.

American Revivalists.

Rev. Messrs. Moody and Sankey, American revivalists, have arrived in this city from Ireland, where they met with great success. They will hold meetings in Agricultural Hall.

The Carlists Not Discouraged.

General Loma holds the triangle formed by Irun, Hernani, and San Sebastian, and made a very energetic fight on the way to Tolosa, and may turn Estella. The Carlists are not discouraged. They hold Andsain, a good defensive position, and mean to fight again.

Estella Threatened.

Generals Lazerna, Moziones and Portilla seriously threaten Estella.

Carlists Frozen to Death.

During the retreat of Carlists from Irun, between fifty and sixty men of the Biscay battalion were frozen to death in the snow.

The Carlist Situation Hopeless.

LONDON, November 14.—4:30 A. M.—The *Standard's* telegram from Paris says the impression there in circles favorable to Don Carlos is that his cause is utterly ruined and his situation hopeless.

GERMANY.

Count von Arnim's Prison.

BERLIN, November 13.—Count von Arnim is confined in his own house, and not in a cell at the police station, as reported last night. The Police Commissioner and his assistants remain at the Count's house yesterday with a warrant for his arrest, and a conveyance to prison. His physicians were immediately summoned, and they certified that the state of the Count's health was such that his removal would be attended with most serious consequences. He was, therefore, permitted to remain at home.

Why Count von Arnim was Re-arrested.

BERLIN, November 13.—The *Post* says Count von Arnim was arrested the second time because he communicated some important documents to a third party while confined in Charity Hospital. There may have been other reasons, however, which were not known. The statement that the Count had received a copy of his indictment is denied.

Count Von Arnim's Health.

The shock caused by his second arrest has seriously affected the health of Count von Arnim, who is confined to bed. The formal complaint has been lodged by the Government law officers against the Count.

An Archbishop's Estates Confiscated.

LONDON, November 13.—The Prussian Court of Ratibor recently fined the Archbishop of Olmutz, Austria, for illegally appointing priests in the Prussian part of his diocese. The Austrian Government refused to surrender the Archbishop on a demand of the Prussian authorities for his extradition. The Court has accordingly issued a warrant against him, and confiscated all his revenues and estates in Prussia.

SPAIN.

Carlists Concentrating.

BAYONNE, November 13.—The Carlist forces are concentrated in Navarre, between Vera and Lesaca. The Republican troops are marching upon them.

Chasing the Carlists.

HENDAYE, November 13.—Troops are in hot pursuit of the retiring Carlists, and are burning the houses of Carlist sympathizers. Three hundred have already been destroyed.

Insurgents in Barcelona.

MADRID, November 13.—The insurgent leaders Saballs, Tristany and Wyler have captured Barcelona, Besas and other points in Gerona threatened by Carlists are being fortified.

Don Carlos' Retreat.

PARIS, November 13.—Official dispatches from Don Carlos's headquarters represent that the troops besieging Irun withdrew in perfect order.

Cold Weather for Homeless People.

HENDAYE, November 13.—A heavy snow fall has covered the sinister spectacle. The Republicans have driven the inhabitants from their homes, which were burned. The whole surrounding country is covered with homeless women and children, exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

DENMARK.

Attempt to Censure the Cabinet.

COPENHAGEN, November 13.—There is some excitement in this city in consequence of the introduction in the Folkething by Radical members of a motion for a vote of censure of the Cabinet. The President of the Council of Ministers first declared that the adoption of the motion would be followed by the immediate dissolution of the Cabinet, but afterwards unexpectedly determined that the Ministry should not dissolve in any event. In case of disorder, the population would rally around the King and Government.

LONDON, November 13.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says the Radicals, fortified by the determined attitude of the Cabinet, have withdrawn the proposition for a vote of censure.

CUBA.

The Five Per Cent. Tax.

HAVANA, November 13.—The official *Gazette* yesterday published instructions of the Captain General for the collection of the five per cent. tax. Contributors who have not paid the first two quarters are required to make payment within ten days, failing which, they must pay, in addition to five per cent., a penalty of ten per cent. for every ten days' delay. This will apply only until the 15th of December, when the defaulter will be proceeded against in the manner provided in the instructions issued on July 14, 1867, for the collection of territorial contribution.

A Village Overflowed.

The village of Mayone was overflowed for forty hours. Nearly every house was washed away.

KHIVA.

Anarchy Reigns Supreme.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 13.—The latest advices from Khiva say there is complete anarchy there. The Turcomans refuse to obey the Khan, who summoned his Council, which declared that Khivan autonomy was fiction and that the aid of Russia was indispensable.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., NOVEMBER 13, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.47	27	88	N. W.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.51	37	53	N. W.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.58	32	69	Calm.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.53.
Mean Thermometer, 32.
Highest Thermometer, 38.
Lowest Thermometer, 26.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 44; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 37; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 39; Fort Gibson, threatening, thermometer 52; Indianapolis, clear, thermometer 35; Keokuk, fair, thermometer 38; La Crosse, cloudy, thermometer 43; Leavenworth, cloudy, thermometer 73; Louisville, clear, thermometer 39; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 46; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 43; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 49; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 31; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 55; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 42; St. Paul, cloudy, thermometer 33; Vicksburg, Miss., fair, thermometer 54; Yankton, D. T., clear, thermometer 40; North Platte, fair, thermometer 45.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Nov. 14, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England and the Middle States, continued cold and generally clear weather, with variable winds and high barometer.

GOOD NEWS.

Groceries Reduced.

It would seem as if the scarcity of labor and the stringency of the money market are not likely to work the inconvenience that many would suppose, for the reason that articles of every day consumption are becoming so low in price that a very small sum of the "needful" goes very far in the purchase of the necessaries of life. At any rate this is the case at the extensive, popular cash grocery of William Haslage, No. 18 Diamond, where a general marking down in prices has just taken place. So that goods which were cheap before may now be considered extremely low. Mr. Haslage can afford to sell cheaper than many other establishments in his line, because he conducts his business exclusively on the cash system, making no bad debts to be loaded on the profits of good paying customers. There are several other reasons, arising from his method of conducting business, why he can sell cheaper than other houses, but let it suffice to say that he does sell cheap, that he gives his patrons the benefit of all methods for economizing the outgoings of trade, and gives them, in reality, from one-fifth to one-fourth more for the same money than he otherwise could, or than any other house can afford to do. As to the quality of his goods, nothing can be said that will be new to any one who has ever patronized him, as all know from the character of the man that nothing of an impure or inferior quality would be permitted within his building. Read carefully his advertisement, to be found on another page, and you may disbelieve it, perhaps, thinking that he can not afford to sell so low as he promises to do, but visit his store, and you will verify the fact that he can and does sell exactly what, and at what prices, he agrees to do. No baits or traps are thrown out to catch the unwary, but every representation is true to the letter. Then for the cheapest and best groceries, go to No 18 Diamond.

'Tis Madness to Defer.

A few more days and stern winter, with its piercing blasts and nipping frosts, will be at our doors, and then will come the regret that we did not purchase our boots and shoes from R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, who keeps an excellent assortment of good qualities, suitable for all kinds of wear, and sold at a great reduction in price. If you wish to know the full meaning of the word cheap, then you must go to Taggart's, for no one can price his boots and shoes without a feeling of wonder and surprise at their extremely low rates.

New Books.

Messrs. Gildemeyer & Hess have received a fresh supply of reading matter, which they offer at prices to suit the present condition of the purchasers pocket, *i.e.*, very cheap. A full line of books, stationery, toy-books and fancy goods, at greatly reduced rates, with the latest periodicals of art, literature, and fashion, received immediately after publication. Attention is respectfully asked to their line of goods at popular prices.

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Atlantic at Philadelphia, at New York; steamer Westphalia, at New York; steamer Burtzerland, at New York; steamer Schiller, at Plymouth.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oral, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 139 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

We Claim

For the Manhattan Spring Bed a greater elasticity, better material in manufacture, greater simplicity and convenience, and a more delightful place of rest than any other bed.

THOMPSON & CO,
84 Wood street.

Ladies Watches.

The largest assortment of Ladies Gold Watches in the city to be found at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 139 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

Manhattan.

The only *spring* bed worthy of the name. For sick and bed-ridden people it is simply incomparable.

THOMPSON & CO.,
84 Wood street.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

Chicago has become the peer of the greatest cities of the world in the matter of hotel conveniences, and her "Sherman House" heads the list of big hotels. There is not a more elegant one in the United States.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO L

DAILY GAZETTE.

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KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

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Clubs of ten	1 40

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 23f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾@110¾

WHAT does the *Post* think of John Miller's pronunciamento.

A NEW proposition has found its way into discussion—that the last session of the Legislature, was the first under the new Constitution, and, therefore, holds over. If so, there will only be a special session next Winter, to elect a United States Senator.

IT is currently understood in New York that the new Board of Aldermen in that city have determined to elect Samuel Lewis, one of the most facile tools of the Tammany Ring, President. If this prove true, we have the key at once to the entire Democratic drift in New York. How soon have they determined to have Boss Tweed pardoned?

COMPULSORY education is being urged in Paris, a system of free schools being proposed. Ignorance, the bane of the French State, is thus to be vigorously attacked, and the children qualified to be supporters of the Government, whether they choose to make good their educational training or not. The move is a good one for France.

THE letters between Von Arnim and Von Bulow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the German Empire, serve to relieve the controversy on the subject of extracted diplomatic correspondence of its personal character, and mark it as official. Von Arnim removed the regularly numbered and registered official letters, that were in no sense personal.

GLADSTONE'S outbreak against the Pope, while nominally aimed against the proposed Catholic Council in London, to demand the restoration of Papal temporalities, is really the outgrowth of political complications which drive him to the front as an opponent. Archbishop Manning, clear-headed and astute, has entered the lists against him, and thus far has the sympathy of the press in the controversy.

THE nervousness of the Democracy lest they find their guns spiked, before they secure possession of Congress, is amusing. All sorts of schemes are imagined, by means of which the Republicans will check their game. The last we have seen is, that a law will be passed at the next session of Congress, permitting investigations of the Executive departments only through the joint action of Senate and House. What Republicans don't think of the anxious Democracy are sure to suggest.

THE Episcopal Church, in New Jersey, has proposed so greatly under the superintendence of Bishop Odenheimer, that it was thought advisable recently to divide the Bishopric into two, of which the present Bishop retains the northern part, with his residence at Newark. The southern part of the old diocese was under the necessity of electing a new Bishop, which it did in the person of our accomplished townsman, Rev. Dr. Scarborough, on Thursday. Bishop Odenheimer, after fifteen years of hard and successful work, goes to Southern Europe to spend the Winter.

IN New York, earnest attention is being given to the organization of methods for relieving the wants of the poor during the winter. Merely gratuitous distribution of food, coal and clothing is discouraged, as being injurious to the class aided, and the effort is to aid by helping the poor to help themselves. If our mills shut down, that question will come up for consideration in this city, and in any event it should receive that earnest attention which its importance is quite sure to demand. We can hardly avoid having more or less poor to charitably provide for during the coming hard winter, and the organizations we have, if enough to meet the demand, should be liberally encouraged.

THERE are indications that Washington will not be as brilliant, socially speaking, this Winter, as it was last. Bachelors preside over the legations of France and Germany. The legation of Russia is virtually vacant. The rumors of Sir Edward Thornton's approaching departure are revived, and Wednesday last witnessed the withdrawal of the Portuguese Minister, M. de Saiza-Lobo, whose house for three Winters past, thanks to his own graceful hospitality and to the accomplishments of his American wife, has been one of the liveliest and most agreeable of the capital. M. de Saiza-Lobo will be missed at the State Department as well as in Washington society. As for Congressmen, we incline to think, they will be engrossed quite fully with their duties, as a short session on the part of an outgoing Congress, that is under the necessity of setting its house in order, is apt to be a busy one.

THE philosophy of our American system of protection to industry and manufactures turns on the belief that we have all the essentials of a great manufacturing as well as producing nation, and only need to be favored with the opportunity to develop what we have, to be independent of the balance of the world. We have had, now, fifteen years of this policy,—four of which were absorbed in prosecuting an extraordinary civil war, considered both as to character and magnitude. A portion of this time, also, was necessarily devoted to the preparations essential to manufacturing developments; yet we have not only reached a point where we can very nearly compete with the outside markets on most articles, but in some instances we actually go abroad with our wares. Saws, for example, manufactured in Philadelphia have not only been sold fifteen per cent. cheaper than English saws in the Sheffield market, but are declared to be of better quality than the English saws. The lesson of all this is plain,—maintain the policy that is rapidly making the country independent of the outside world.

THE one great duty to be urged on the next session of Congress is that of economizing. The panic, and the enforced economy which followed, were the real troubles at the elections; and the financial policy of Congress will be watched more closely than anything else. This attention will be directed to the appropriations made and the policy developed with reference to the currency. The heads of departments should know that their estimates will be scrutinized by the people with a rigid closeness that has in it no reverence whatever for honorable Secretaries. In this country, they have no more hesitancy in knocking over, or retiring a Senator or even an august Cabinet officer, than would a sportsman in picking off valuable game. We find the following emphatic words on this subject in a Republican paper at the West, and it only reflects the average sentiment: "The Republicans have but one duty to perform, and that is to retrench. It should have done so years ago. All useless officials should be dismissed, all useless expenditures cut off, and that retrenchment introduced into national affairs that has been enforced upon all private corporations and individuals." This should be clearly understood. There is no good reason why Government expenditures should be generally larger now than they were in 1868,—yet they are, by $9,000,000.

THERE is more in the question between the Pacific Mail and Pacific Railroad Companies, in reference to carrying trade across the continent, than appears, at first sight. This trade is the first step toward drawing to this country the patronage of Europe, and has in it, as one in a list of influences, the locating here of a vast monetary exchange. The English appreciate the force of the issue, and so have sent out a line of steamers to compete on the Pacific, hoping thus to reduce the tollage paid for transporting their Oriental traffic across our continent. With this line of steamers, they are able to play the railroads off against the Pacific Mail Company; or, to state it differently, the railroads are able to bring the Mail Company to terms. The value of this trade may be seen in the offer, if the terms are agreed to, that $36,000 of freight will be given monthly. There should be some arrangement, whereby the English tradesmen may be prevented from cutting rates down to a minimum,—but the effort being made shows how important the parties in interest regard this entire subject. We are within a decade of the time, if we rightly legislate and manage the affairs of this country, when America will be able to stand up against all foreign combinations, and rank as the most promising nation of the world. With our manufactures developed, our debt under control, our gold mines pouring out their precious metal at from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year, we may readily become the capitalists of the world, competing with London for the control of exchange. But if we do this, foolish competitions need to be avoided.

OUR WATER WORKS.

The laying of the corner stone of the new water works, yesterday, brings up the question of the magnitude and value of those works to the Pittsburgh that is to be. We do not consider here any of the questions of management that may be involved, but simply the value of those works, considered as a source of water supply to the city. Pittsburgh is yet in the infancy of its growth, and is destined, yet, to rank among the chief cities of this continent. The Ohio river, the improvement of which will yet be one of the great questions in this region, and all along the great and fertile valley watered by it, will contribute, when improved, largely to the business facilities and wealth of Pittsburgh. The trans-Alleghany canal, which is anything but a chimerical project, will add to the value of the Ohio river trade. It is also worthy of notice that the interests representing the vast capital in our city are joining together as a Chamber of Commerce, an organization that will wield great power in securing favorable conditions for the growth of trade. Thus, in many directions, there are significant indications of preparation for a city of vast commerce as well as of immense manufacturing facilities, and, consequently, of large population.

Those who have studied the topography of Pittsburgh and surroundings know that it will ultimately extend over a large area. The great, amphitheatrical East Liberty valley is predestined for the chief resident population of the city,—the rims of land skirting the rivers being almost certain to be largely utilized, ultimately for business purposes. From Herron's Hill, even now, the beauty of the forthcoming city can be ideally realized. Allegheny, of course, must ever be attractive for residences, but Allegheny is yet a separate city, and is not likely to be consolidated for many a long day to come. With these facts in mind, we can very readily realize the fact that the heights selected for the reservoirs are very excellently chosen, the question of future distribution being in mind. Of the quality of the work, its relative costliness, the management of the financial operations, and the bonds issued, we do not speak. But as regards location, size, and general design, no one can consider what this city must be without realizing that all this is in entire harmony with the probabilities of future growth. Nearly all our preparations, now, must necessarily be for the city of the future, and our new water works will provide amply for the oncoming population. Of the corner-stone ceremonies, we speak more fully in our local columns.

PERSONAL.

THE Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and wife have returned from their European trip.

EX-SECRETARY of the Treasury McCulloch and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Faxon are in Washington.

DANIEL N. HASKELL, the veteran editor of the Boston *Telegraph*, died early on Thursday morning of pneumonia.

MCDILL, Republican, is elected in the Eighth Wisconsin Congressional district. This leaves the delegation standing: Republicans, six; Democrats, two.

JOHN SANDERS, who is believed to have been the last surviving of the crew of the British frigate Shannon, when she captured the Chesapeake, died at North Sydney, N. S., on the 26th ult.

PROF. SEELYE, of New York, is a Doctor of Divinity, and will be the only clergyman in the next Congress, unless some of the States which elect members next year take a notion to follow the example.

DR. A. VON MOSCHZIKER, of Utica, has written an open letter to ex-Gov. Seymour, asking him to accept the nomination for the United States Senatorship, and requesting him to withdraw the former assertion that he does not intend to re-enter the arena of politics again.

MRS. FLANAGAN, of Philadelphia, who is a daughter of Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, is said to have received the most valuable wedding presents of all the brides this season. Among her gifts was a $10,000 set of silver and gold, a $5,000 pair of diamond earrings, a $5,000 set of pearls, and four India shawls.

THE Queen of Portugal, morganatic wife of King Ferdinand, in a late visit to a friend, admired a beautiful antique cameo in his collection of gems, and he gave it to her. She took from its place the brooch she wore, covered with precious stones, threw it out of the window and replaced it by the antique gem. With tastes that have this effect it is fortunate she has a king on hand, even if it is only the left hand.

GENERAL DIX's story about the influence of eels on politics has a very good double in a story now current in the French papers. A journalist in search of information inquired of a man working in a vineyard which of the candidates was likely to be elected in the district. "Well," said the laborer, "no one can tell. All that depends on the vintage. If the vintage is good the Conservatives will be elected. But if people are dissatisfied with the harvest, the Radical, who is against the government, will be chosen."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Elmwood Mill and contents, at East Blackstone, Mass., was burned on Friday morning. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $9,500.

INFORMATION received in diplomatic circles confirms the report that Spain has paid an indemnity to England, growing out of the Virginius affair.

CHICAGO has 20 public schools, attended by about 49,500 children. The teachers number 640, all of whom, with the exception of 32, are ladies.

THE reports to the Navy Department in reference to Porter's torpedo boat are of a favorable character. She is now being improved at the navy yard and will be subjected to further test.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ODD mills, mostly in New England, have agreed to reduce their productions from one-third to one-half, the agreement to continue in force until the 1st of January.

IN nearly all the Southern States there is no difference between the average pay of the male and female teachers, while there is a discrimation against the women in nearly every Northern State.

WHEN Benjamin Franklin died he bequeathed five thousand dollars to Philadelphia and Boston respectively. The money was to be loaned to married mechanics to assist them in starting in business, and the interest was to be compounded for a hundred years, at the expiration of which period the accumulated funds were to be expended in public improvements. Eighty-six years have elapsed, and the fund in the two cities show a remarkable difference—Philadelphia has only about forty-six thousand dollars in hand, while Boston has one hundred and eighty-two thousand. The character of the men who have had control of the money in the two cities is said to account for the difference, and the great wonder in Philadelphia, considering who have been in power there in politics is, that there is, says the New York *Sun*, any money left at all.

PROF. B. G. NORTHROP, of Connecticut, follows President Potters' example in his criticism of "Not enough English" in our schools. He says: "In the old world the schools excel ours in the teaching of the vernacular, of their country. Here we are too apt to run into French, Latin or Grammar, and neglect the English. Scholars are, when they graduate, without proper knowledge of our language. The study of English ought to be pursued as a culture study everywhere.

FOREIGN NOTES.

AN official examination into the cost of a university education in England discloses the fact that the necessary expenses of an Oxford student need not exceed $250 per annum.

THE Atlantic steamship Lessing, while at anchor at Hamburg, Germany, was run into last Thursday night by the steamship Bahia, and had some of her forward plates damaged. She will be repaired within a fortnight. The Lessing passengers will leave there Tuesday next, on the steamship Klapstack.

A LONDON dispatch says that city was thrown into a state of intense and painful excitement, on Friday, by reports purporting to come from Balmoral Castle, announcing the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. After diligent search, the rumor was found to have originated in a Fleet street tap-room.

IT was reported that the Pope had made the Bishop of Nantes a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, whereupon a correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* that that title expired with the Holy Roman Empire—that is, the German Empire—and that "there no longer exists any power which can confer it."

PHILIPPE DESCLEE, brother of the celebrated French actress who died a few weeks ago, has been condemned to deportation for serving as captain in the ranks of the Commune. He is thirty years old, and served his time in the Chasseurs. He managed to baffle the police for three years, but was ultimately caught acting as a pretended Carlist agent for the purchase of arms.

FIGARO reports a little game of the Paris tailors. The tailor says to his customer, "Sir, I had the honor to see you at the marriage of Mr. So-and-so. The coat I made for you needs a little change." Naturally the gentleman sends the coat, and a few days after the tailor returns it, but no change has been made, only it has been worn by a gentleman who had to have a coat for that night, and there was not time to make one.

IT APPEARS by the annual report just published of the Registrar General of births, marriages, and deaths in London that "the annual ratable value of property in London is 20,000,000; but it is impossible to say what the income of the inhabitants amounts to; taken as a rough approximation at seven times the ratable value it would amount to 140,000,000 a year." These millions sterling multiplied by five will reduce them to gold dollars. The estimate, which is official, is much lower than might be expected.

ITALY is making progress in selling ecclesiastical possessions. During the month of September the Government of Italy sold 768 lots of sequestered property, for which it received 1,494,682 francs. Since the sale of the property began in 1867, the proceeds have amounted to 471,736,227 francs. About one-third of the property is yet unsold. The Government pays yearly 16,000,000 francs in pensions to the former inmates of convents, and 10,000,000 francs a year are expended to keep the unsold estates in order.

INCOMPATIBLE MARRIAGES.

The Marriages Between Roman Catholic Women and Protestant Men.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

The Roman Church declares the incompatibility of marriages of Romanist and Protestant, by refusing to perform the marriage ceremony between a Romanist woman and a Protestant man, without a contract by the man that the children shall be trained in the Roman faith. We say recognizes the incompatability of such mixed marriages; for the condition it imposes materially changes the marriage relation, and requires the man to make a renunciation of a very important part of his rights as husband and father. When a man, as condition of licensed cohabitation with a woman, contracts to grant away the natural rights of the father in the control and training of his unborn children, it is not a true marriage, but a kind of left-handed connection.

It is probable that the men who thus grant away their rights are at the time indifferent as to religion, and think they shall always remain so. Or perhaps they think indifferently that one Church is as good as another. It may be that some silly young men think it absurd to care for children that are yet to be begotten, and are as careless in giving them away as the improvident lord of the heir is of the fate of his begettings. But the Roman Church does not meet him on these equal or indifferent terms. It does not allow that one Church is as good as another. It refuses to marry him to a Catholic woman on the usual terms of the marriage relation. It requires him to cede away his rights as husband and father, and to become a sort of inferior consort, as the condition of its permitting the marriage.

And the man may not always continue careless or indifferent as to religion. It is a subject on which thinking men can hardly remain indifferent, whether they believe according to the form of the creeds or not. To most men it becomes a great subject in the course of their lives. Suppose that, in the course of mental maturing, the careless Protestant husband of the Romanist wife comes to think on the subject of religion seriously: what is his situation, then, if he adheres to the instincts and convictions of his Protestant training? Then he realizes that he has given away the control of the religious training of his children, born and unborn, to a priesthood which holds him a heretic, and that his wife is imbued with all their fanaticism, and is their active ally.

So long as he remains indifferent, that Church will treat him with watchful indulgence; but should he become religious, and his religion Protestant, it will recognize in him an enemy, against whom it must assert his bond to the utmost, and must exercise its priestly influence most actively, that he pervert his children or his wife. It is inevitable that then the husband will feel the cession he carelessly made of his rights as husband and father, and of the dignity of manhood. If he feels as Protestants usually feel, he must have a sensation that the extent to which the control of that priesthood reaches into the family circle, is incompatible with the confidence and spiritual and fleshy oneness which is the idea of marriage.

Therefore, the Protestant man who contracts away his rights as husband and father, in order to marry a Romanist wife, has, in the preservation of domestic peace, no alternative but to continue in the state of unthinking indifference in which he made so humiliating a contract, or to become a Romanist. And this is hardly an alternative; for it is to most men a terrible life to remain so thoughtlessly indifferent as not to be disturbed at the constant presence of the Romanist power in the household. Therefore, there is really but one way for him to domestic unity, and that is to turn Romanist. Then his surrender of himself to that Church may soften the character of the bond by which he gave to that Church the control of the religious training of his unborn children.

It may be that some of those who are so unthinking as to be indifferent about religion will say that these views are illiberal; but the Roman Church will not, for she plainly declares that marriage between Protestants and Catholics is incompatible with the conditions of true marriage, by her requirement that the Protestant man who marries a Roman Catholic woman shall renounce the rights which nature, law, and religion give to the husband and father. And we see not how any one can call illiberal our opinion that the Protestant man who marries a Roman Catholic wife could better convert himself to Romanism beforehand, and save these humiliating conditions and the trouble that must follow.

Winking.

The purely reflexive part of the act of winking has been ingeniously timed by Dr. Sigismund Exner, who chose this act as the one best adapted to enable him to determine the time required for a complete reflex action. His apparatus consisted of a very light lever of straw, terminated at one end by a bristle which was applied to the eyelid, the other end being connected with the usual contrivance for exactly registering the beginning of muscular contraction. The stimulus was an electric spark, applied in two ways, by passing in front of the eye, and thus acting on the optic nerve, or by striking the nerve of sensation by striking directly on the corner. He found the interval between the spark and the beginning of motion (that is the time occupied in the transmission and reflection of the sensation, with the period of latent excitation in the muscle) to vary with the intensity of the stimulus from about 4-18th to 1-24th of a second, the stronger the spark the quicker the action. The period of latent excitation of muscle in man has never been precisely determined. Dr. Exner estimated it at about a hundredth part of a second, which would reduce the time required for the purley reflexive part of the act of winking to about 1-23d of a second for a weak impression, and 1-27th of a second for a stronger stimulus.

STATE BREVITES.

ROCHESTER has a night school.

ROCHESTER girls serenade their beaux.

BRIDGEPORT has increased her police force.

BEDFORD is talking about a Water Works.

TEN "Vets', of 1812 survive in Greene county.

FARMERS all over the State report the wheat perfect.

BRADFORD county has one hundred and six postoffices.

DIPHTHERIA prevails in the eastern counties of this State.

GEN. IRWIN, of Beaver, is around among his friends again.

PITTSTON already boasts of the success of its street railway.

ALTOONA is improving the streets in metropolitan style.

"TWO many tramps," is what the Rochester people are saying now.

REPUBLICANS and Democrats joined in a jubilee at Hollidaysburg.

THE New Castle and Stoneboro Railroad has been opened for travel.

MEADVILLE has commenced work on that long talked of water works.

THE St. Petersburg *Progress* made such bad progress that it had to shut up shop.

PRESIDENT LLOYD has apologized and everything is lovely in the Altoona Council now.

WELLSBORO is building a new school house that will accommodate four hundred pupils.

NEW CASTLE thinks it can be lighted with natural gas. Plenty of the raw material there.

GOV. OSBORNE, recently hoisted to the Gubernatorial chair in Kansas, was once a resident of Meadville.

THE Erie *Dispatch* says lumber is still arriving at that port from the manufactories on the lake shore in Michigan.

A SIXTEEN months old child of Mr. Shaffer, of Lancaster, fell into a tub of lye the other day and was scalded to death.

CHESTNUTS have been falling into Uniontown from the mountains, within the last ten days, by the four horse wagon load.

IT takes thirty-five men in Williamsport to get a safe up a pair of stairs. One man in the same city will take a cask of liquor alone.

BRIDGEWATER can boast of more "young men of leisure" than any town of its size that we have any knowledge of.—*Beaver Argus.*

A FIRM in Reading promises to distribute one hundred loaves of bread per week among the poor of that city, during the entire winter.

C. M. HACKETT, local boss on the Altoona *Tribune*, is back from a five weeks' vacation, and has commenced hacking out lively local chips again.

THERE are probably 16,000 pounds of wool still unsold in the vicinity of Waynesburg, and from 35,000 to 40,000 pounds in the whole of Greene county, Pa.

THE Altoona *Mirror* tells a story about a dog that was walled up in a building for six years without food or drink, and was alive when released from durance.

A PRISONER at Butler, was left in a buggy at the door, while the Constable stepped down and out to see a man. The prisoner, horse, buggy, and all, are among the missing.

A PETITION is in circulation in Brownsville for the pardon of Sam Thompson, the wealthy distiller, who was sent to the Penitentiary for three years for procuring an abortion.

THE BIBLE saw sings another peon of victory. The victim was a youth in Lancaster, who put his hand out to see if the "blamed thing was runnin'." He drew it back minus his digits.

ESTHER HALE, of Johnstown, married a man who had a fish pond and hearty fish hanging around, and Esther was hailed by the authorities, and is now within hail of the penitentiary. All hail!

BODY-SNATCHERS recently attempted to rob a grave in the Catholic cemetery in Cass township, Crawford county, but discovering they were watched, the knaves fled, and no arrests were made.

LOOK out for Mr. Thompson, who is pensively perambulating the country in search of greenbacks. He says he has lost his house by fire, and the Titusville *Herald* says he is a scalawag and never had a house.

THE York *Democrat*, in an exuberance of political enthusiasm, confronts us with the conundrum, "Has the millenium come?" Judging from the fellows who have come into power, we should say "assely."

THE Waynesburg *Republican* man happened to remark that there were too many love-sick girls in that town, and now there is an army of big brothers browsing around, in an ominous way, inquiring for Jo.

A BOY aged eight years, son of Mr. Jackson Rhodes, of Columbus, near Corry, was choked to death last week by a bean, which he attempted to swallow, but which lodged in his throat, and could not be removed.

SOME malicious person set fire to the woodland of Gen. White, near Indiana, on the day of the election. The fire has been raging since, and has resulted in the destruction of a large amount of timber, fences, etc.

A FEW days ago, MRS. W. D. Mullin, of Mt. Pleasant, in memory of her aged mother who recently died, presented the United Brethren Church of Mt. Pleasant with a communion service in silver which cost ninety dollars.

THE New Castle *Gazette* says that a company is being organized in Stoneboro, Mercer county, which proposes to ship coal to the coal islands of one line New Castle and Franklin Railroad during the coming winter, to points in this direction and beyond.

MR. SMEAL, of Sharpsville, missed $6,000 worth of jewelry from his store the other day and after a great deal of search found the lost property in his house in the attic floor. The authorities think they smell a mice, but Mr. Smeal says he knows nothing about it.

IN the report of the Philadelphia grand jury for October they state that nearly all assault and battery cases that came before them are caused by the use of liquor, and it is suggested that the law be enforced, and greater care exercised in issuing licenses.

"A FAMILY containing four daughters came near starving to death last week because the cook left and none of the girls even knew how to make tea."—Now Beaver girls don't go for us; it was the Beaver *Times* man who started that fearful slander.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is said to be the largest private corporation in the world. It controls 6,000 miles of track, represented by $400,000,000 of securities; its annual revenues amount to $80,000,000, and its net income $25,000,000. Defendants' figures represent the growth of less than half a century.

THE title to the coal land involved in the great land suit before Judge Elwell, at Bloomsburg, this State, last week, was declared to be worth four millions of dollars, and turns on the validity of a sheriff's sale made in 1852, which divested the title of the original owners under whom they claim. The Judge held the title of defendants to be valid, admitting the sheriff's deed in evidence. The case now goes to the Supreme Court.

ON last Sabbath night as the congregation was about to leave the Methodist Church, in Mt. Pleasant, about two miles from Mt. Pleasant, the floor gave away and precipitated the entire congregation to the lower floor, a distance of some four or five feet. And yet, notwithstanding stoves, women and children were all thrown pell-mell together, no one was seriously hurt. The escape was truly remarkable.

THE mountains east and south of Uniontown have been on fire for several days, and great destruction of timber, loss of fence to several mountain farms, and great damage to buildings on others, have been the result. The fire is supposed to have been started by persons who wished to clear away the leaves, in order to gather chestnuts more easily, as there are abundant crops this season, all through the mountains. On Wednesday morning the fire extended from the Youghiogheny river to Delaney's Cave, a distance of sixteen miles, covering a breadth of two to four miles.

OHIO ITEMS.

MR. AARON RITTENHOUSE, of Wooster, committed suicide last Saturday, by shooting himself.

NINE male convicts were discharged from the Penitentiary last week.

LAST week over two hundred head of sheep were stolen off farms on the plains south of Bucyrus.

THE express office in Canal Fulton was recently entered by burglars, who pried open the safe and took therefrom money to the amount of $200.

A DAYTON chambermaid captured a burglar and turned him over to a policeman. She was knocked down twice in the melee, but wouldn't give it up.

THE Xenia *Torchlight* says: The necessity to watch as well as pray was illustrated at Rev. Prugh's the other morning. Having prepared their breakfast, and retired to the sitting room for prayers before eating, some tramps entered the dining room and carried off the entire breakfast.

AN accident happened at the planing mill, near Saltillo, Monday, by which Mr. Edward Carpenter lost one of his hands. He had gone to the mill, and while looking at the mill running put his hand near the saw to pull away the shavings, when the saw struck his hand, and in an instant all the fingers and thumb on his right hand, except the little finger, were cut completely off. The entire hand had to be taken off at the wrist.

THE Holmes County *Republican* says that George Spealman, Samuel Anderson and Silas Spealman were digging a well last week for their portable saw mill near Benton. They went twenty-eight feet without finding water or appearance of water. They then bored down twelve feet further, when the water began to spout up, and in less than two hours the well was full and running over, which it has been doing ever since. The stream of water is very strong, and the water is said to be excellent. This is an occurrence not often met with.

THE ESSEX VOTERS' SOLILQUY.

Before the Election.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: "We may have Ben."
Of all the fierce words of tongue or pen,
The fiercest are these: "We *won't* have Ben."

After the Election.

Of all words of joy of tongue or pen
The most joyful are: "We're not to have Ben."
Of all the Good Bye's of tongue or pen,
The best Good Bye is "Good Bye, Ben."

JOTTINGS FROM SEWICKLEY.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

SEWICKLEY, Nov. 7, 1874.

Where is John Smith? Why don't he keep the world informed as to what is going on in Sewickly? Is he a Democrat and feels so remarkably jolly over the recent victory that he can't think of anything else, or is he a Republican, and feels too weak at present to do anything but wonder "how it happened." Any how he is silent, so I'll just "take my pen in hand and inform you" that election day is over, returns are in, and the public pulse has resumed its wonted beat. There are some sadder, but I doubt very few wiser men here, and there are some who are supremely happy. Christy is one of them. He walks around, cool, calm, dignified, with his hands in his pockets and his hat on one side, no visible trace of that fearful agitation which caused his hair to stand on end, and his face to turn all manner of colors, lavender, buff, the new shade of green, &c.

I noticed in the Sewickley *Advertiser*, which came to me around a pound of strong butter, that the Water Works were finished, and that by January 1st, 1875 the town would have a plentiful supply of pure, clean water. Now I want to know what we are to do until January 1st. The cisterns gave out long ago; the wells followed suit a few days ago, and now there is only the river, and its so low, that we shall soon have to suck water through a straw.

Tuesday evening the festivities of the season were inaugurated by a grand "Social," at the residence of Mr. Robert Watson. Music, dancing, refreshments and fun of various kinds combined to render it a thoroughly enjoyable affair, "real nice" the ladies said.

Dr. R. Murray's new brick house is rapidly approaching completion. It promises to be one of the handsomest residences on Broad street.

There has been considerable sickness here this fall, but very few dangerous cases. Malicious people say it is because one of our prominent physicians is an unmarried man.

There are two or three weddings in high life announced for this and next month, and everybody is anxious to know what the bride will wear, and how much it will cost.

We have no additional lamp posts, consequently there is no more light on the subject than when John Smith wrote about it. Well, I suppose it can't be helped, but if our town fathers would patch a few of the largest holes in the board walk I think we would all feel safe. BUZZYWEE.

DECLINING A KISS.

Said the master to Mary, sweet-lipped lass,
As she stood in her place at the head of the class:
"You can, my dear, decline 'a kiss,' no doubt;"
"I can," she replied, with a blush and a pout,
And a glance to the master's heart deeply there shot,
"But sir, if you please, I would much rather not."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 64 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
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TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
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For Tickets or further information, apply to JOHN J. McCORMICK, corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street; T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street; MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street. apl4:s89

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WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers of the Improved
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This furnace, as we now construct it, of wrought iron, fitted with fire linings, and the newly invented dumping grate, has no equal, and we ask a critical comparison with other makes, on the following points: Price, durability, economy, cleanliness and ease of management. It is adapted to both casing and sheet iron and setting in brick, and suitable for all kinds of buildings, old and new; also, all kinds of fuel. Send for references, &c.
We also manufacture the brick set Enterprise Family Cooking Range, now in use in most of our well arranged houses, and wherever used is preferred to any other, no exceptions.
Also, the Little Giant Portable Range, cheap, good and durable.
Sole Agents for Van's Hotel Ranges, and hotel outfits for all varieties of cooking.
147 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY,
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NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
FULL and ATTRACTIVE STOCKS and
IN ALL
THE DEPARTMENTS OF
THE HOUSE.
New Dress Goods.
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New Jackets and Sacques.
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New Furs.
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Special Bargains in
Black Cashmeres,
From 50c a yard upward.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
The best bargains ever offered.
At 12½c, Tycoon Repps, medium colors.
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Mourning Dress Goods.
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EVERYTHING NEW AND
ON OUR COUNTERS
As Soon as They
Appear

DAILY GAZETTE.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Abstract of Properties to be Sold by John H. Hare, Esq., Sheriff, on Monday, November 23d, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh.

Conditions of Sale.

Five hundred dollars of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of the sale, or by Friday, November 27, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless the purchase money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid; otherwise the property will again, on Friday, November 27, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the same place, be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, who, in the case of any deficiency in such re-sale shall make good the same. In case of the sale being for a very large amount, will demand that ten per cent. of the purchase money be paid in addition to the five hundred dollars.

N. B.—For the benefit of our unprofessional readers who do not understand the meaning of the letters and figures following the defendant's name, we make the following

EXPLANATION.

D. C., District Court, indicates the Court of which the writ of execution issues under which the sale is made; V. E., or Vend Ex., Vendi ioni Exponas; L. F., or Lev. Fa., Levari Facias; F. F., or Fi. Fa., Fieri Facias, show the kind of writ; a Levari Facias is the writ of sale upon a mortgage, mechanic lien, or a municipal lien; Venditioni, or Fieri Facias, upon an ordinary debt, or for ground rent, 45, N. 74 means No. 45 of November Term, 1874, the number and term of the docket entry; the following figures show the amount of the debt, and the name following is the name of the attorney issuing the writ.

BOYLE & CHRISTY BROTHERS.

D. C., V. E. 45 N. 74. $358.50.

W. S. MILLER.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 24, 26, 27, 28, and 29 in Geo. Carothers' plan of Braddock's Fields in Wilkins township, See Plan Book Vol. 4, p. 99, and Deed Book, Vol. 262, p. 422.

MRS. A. C. M'BROOM AND CHARLES AUL, EXECUTOR.

D. C., L. F. 60 N. 74. $164.80. WEIDMAN.

Two story frame house and lot No. 10, in John Anderson's plan, fronting 20 feet on Fourth avenue, Borough of Chartiers, and running back 126 feet to a 20 feet alley. Plan Book, Vol. 3, page 154.

WM. STANDING.

D. C., L. F., 72 N. 74. $62,160.38. GEYER.

Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Geo. Erdner's plan, fronting together 80 feet on Butler Turnpike Road, Etna borough, and running back 160 feet more or less to Clark alley. Plan Book, Vol. 156 and 157, and Deed Book, Vol. 300, p. 307.

GEO. HURLEY, WM. G. HURLEY, DAVID E. ADAMS & E. WANSBROUGH.

D. C., L. F. 75 N. 74. $1,000. GEYER.

Lot of ground situate in the Fourth ward, City of Allegheny, fronting 50 feet on south side of Main street, 61 3-4 feet from Cherry street and extending back to Saw Mill alley, and then extending eastwardly along said alley to Cherry street, on which it fronts 49¼ feet, and having thereon erected a two story brick building known as the "Keystone Bolt and Rivet Works."

JOHN D. RUDOLPH.

D. C., F. F., 78 N. 74. $1,000. LOWRIE.

Two story frame dwelling house and lots Nos. 245 and 246, in McLain & Maple's plan, fronting together 50 feet on Liberty avenue, 31st ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 100 feet. See Plan Book, vol. 4, p. 14 and 15.

HERMAN MEYERS.

D. C., F. F., 88 N. 74. $900.00. BRYANT.

Frame dwelling, frame shop and outbuildings, and lots Nos. 40 and 41 in Wm. Woolslayer's plan, fronting together 40 feet on Taylor street, 240 feet N. E. from Halsella street, 2d ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 137 feet and ½ of an inch to Spring alley. See Plan Book, vol. 3, p. 294 and 295.

GOTTFRIED KNAUSS AND CHRISTIANA KNAUSS.

D. C., F. F., 116, N., 74. $254.00. EVANS.

A two-story frame house of eight rooms, ice-house, outbuildings and lot, fronting 36 feet on south side of Fourth street, McKeesport, 60 feet west of Strawberry alley, and running back 140 feet to an alley.

FREDERICK ANSCHUTZ.

D. C., L. F., 109, N., 74. $172.80. C. W. ROBB.

One story frame and brick bake-house and lot, or curtilage appurtenant thereto, fronting 22 feet on Ley street, 9th ward, city of Allegheny, and running back along line of F. Meyer's 58 feet.

PATRICK R. HOWLEY WITH NOTICE TO JOHN C. HOWLEY, TERRA TENANT.

D. C., L. F., 150, N. 74. $1,000. C. W. ROBB.

Lot No. 295, in plan of partition of estate of Reuben Tustin, deceased, fronting 33⅓ feet on south side of Forbes street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along Semenza street to Tustin street, on which it fronts 7 feet 8½ inches, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling.

THOMAS J. BLACKMORE.

D. C., V. E. 132, N. 74. $1,051.45. M. HUNTER.

Fronting 28 feet 5½ inches on Carson street, city of Pittsburgh, and running back, between lots of Thomas Blackmore, deceased, and O. Ormsby's heirs, to Monongahela river.

Lot fronting 120 feet on Carson street, Pittsburgh, and running back between lots of O. Ormsby's heirs and Minnis and Robinson to Monongahela river.

CHARLES G. SAUTTER.

D. C., F. F. 144 N. 74. $600.00. JOHN H. KERR.

Lots Nos. 57 and 58 in Mellon's plan of Collin's Park extension, fronting together 50 feet on south side of Rural avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 100 feet to 15 feet alley. See Deed Book, vol. 295, p. 562.

SAMUEL THROP.

D. C., L. F. 165 N. 74. $897.90. PARKER.

A two-story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached, and lot or curtilage appurtenant thereto, situate in Forward township, bounded by lands of Horner & Roberts, B. Vankirk, J. H. Sherrill and R. Morris, containing ½ of an acre more or less.

MARGARET HAMLEY.

D. C., F. F., 166 N., 74. $495.00.

RICHARDSON.

Lot No. 33 in plan of D. S. Williams, fronting 20 feet on Ella street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 134½ feet to Oak alley, and having thereon erected a two story frame house. See plan book, vol. 4, p. 13.

WM. G. DUNSEATH.

D. C., F. F., 180 N., 74. $1,274.52.

FERGUSON & MURRAY.

Piece of land situate in Kilbuck township, on the Bellevue Station Road, being part of lot No. 4 in Wm. Jackman's plan; also that other part of said lot No. 4, lying on the opposite side of Bellevue Station Road, said two pieces containing 4 acres strict measure. Upon said land there are erected a two story frame dwelling and a stable. See deed book, vol. 297, p. 53.

JOHN F. PETERSON.

D. C., L. F., 218, N., 74. $771.

A. C. PATTERSON.

Lot of ground fronting 22 feet on Hinkle avenue, Manchester, and running back along line of Samuel Meeks 115 feet. See Deed Book, vol. 297, p. 112.

W. H. DUVALL.

D. C., L. F., 219, N., 74. $671.60.

A. C. PATTERSON.

Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in A. C. Patterson's plan, fronting together 50 feet on south side of Carey street, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 100 feet to Dill alley. (See Plan Book, vol. 4, page 246.)

JACOB SPECK.

D. C., L. F., 220, N., 74. $1,937.50.

A. C. PATTERSON.

Lots Nos. 66 and 67 in plan of Rt. Rev. M. O'Connor, fronting together 40 feet on south side of Pius and running back 100 feet, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house. (See Deed Book, vol. 289, page 251.)

FREDERICK KAUF.

D. C., L. F., 221 N., 74. $1,900.19.

STONER & PATTERSON.

Lots Nos. 8 and 9 in plan of Wilkins Lishart, fronting together 144 feet on west side of Sarah street, Union borough, and running back 125 feet more or less to C. Shaler's land, having thereon erected a two story frame store and dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 261, p. 300.

THOMAS O'NEIL.

D. C., F. F., 234 N. 74. $120.25.

A. C. PATTERSON.

Piece of land fronting 60 feet on Township Road, North Versailles township, and running back about 300 feet to land of John Shaw, containing about 2 acres.

WM. FINDLEY.

D. C., L. F., 236 N. 74. $4,337.10. GEYER.

All the undivided one-half part of piece of land situate in Shaler township, bounded by lands of S. A. Campbell, Jacob Hall and Chartiers, containing 34 acres and 103 perches, more or less, excepting and reserving all coal and mineral underlying said tract of land. See Deed Book, vol. 291, p. 544.

JOHN SPEER.

D. C., L. F. 246 N. 74. $1,305.97. STRICKLER.

Lot No. 236 in Mellon's plan of John Scott property, fronting 24 feet on Arch street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 95½ feet and having thereon erected a one story frame house and outbuildings. See Plan Book Vol 5, p. 82.

PETER WEBER.

D. C., L. F., 247, N., 74. $2,391.80.

STRICKLER.

Lots Nos. 44, 45 and 46, in East Liberty, Banerin plan, fronting together 104 feet on Orphan's Avenue, 21st ward, Pittsburgh, and running back to Hill street, and having thereon erected a two story frame house and outbuildings.

THE HAMILTON HALL & COTTAGE COMPANY AND J. H. MILLER AND D. B. MORRISON, TERRE-TENANTS.

D. C., L. F., 259, N., 74. $71,662.50.

HAMPTON & DALZELL.

Two story frame house and lot on south side of Penn avenue, 22d ward, Pittsburgh, and running back between Park and East End avenue, 897.6 feet to Waverly lane, containing 6 1-6 acres, and having thereon a large Hotel building in process of erection, one stone refectory office, sheds, fencing and other improvements.

JOHN DANIEL.

D. C., L. F., 261, N., 74. $1,101.03. GEYER.

Lot of ground fronting 49 feet on west side of Anthony street, Lower St. Clair township, and running back 247½ feet to land of E. M. Yard. See Deed Book, Vol. 309, p. 180.

JOHN H. PAGE, JR.

D. C., L. F., 262, N., 74. $18,851.60. GEYER.

Lot of ground fronting 148½ feet on upper side of Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, 23d ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along Marion street 513 64-100 more or less, containing 1 acre and 107 30-100 perches, being lot No. 9 in A. R. Sloan's plan.

24.

All the undivided ½ part of lot fronting 148½ feet on upper side of said railroad, 23d ward, Pittsburgh, and running back to Marion street, containing 1 acre and 132 6-10 perches.

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Lot No. 82 and ½ of lot No. 83 in above mentioned plan, fronting 37½ feet on south side of Virginia avenue, Chartiers township, and running back 100 feet to Peach way. See Deed Book, Vol. 288, p. 475.

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All the undivided sixth part or interest in the several pieces of land hereafter described, situate and lying in Versailles and Wilkins townships, as follows, to wit:

1st.

Tract No. 1, bounded by the Turtle Creek Plank Road, township road and lands of John Black and Penn. R. R. Co., containing 20 acres and 90 perches, subject to legal rights of Penn'a. R. R. Co. to a spring on said land and to use of 25 foot street to Robert K. Scott, et ux.

2d.

Tract No. 4, bounded by lands of John Black, Daniel Hartman and the Pennsylvania railroad track, containing 2 acres and 80 perches, more or less.

3d.

Tract No. 5, beginning at a point on west side of lot No. 4, at or near a hickory; thence N. 88 deg., W. 46 45-100 p.; S. 23 deg. 10 min., W. 7 p.; S. 3¼ deg., E. 19 p.; S. 10¼ deg., E. 11 6-10 p. to place of beginning; containing 2 acres and 118 perches.

4th

Tract No. 6, beginning at S. W. corner of lot No. 5; thence S. 3¼ deg., E. 83 15-100 p.; N. 70 deg., E. 5 9-10 p.; N. 22 deg. 45 min., W. 66 7-10 p.; N. 49 deg. 50 min., W. 29 p.; S. 5¼ deg., W. 147 p.; S. 62 deg. 20 min., E. 26 6-10 p. to place of begining; containing 34 acres and 54 perches, more or less.

5th.

Tract No. 7 begining in centre of Turtle Creek plank road at or near where Pennsylvania railroad crosses said road; thence N. 61 deg., W. 37 78-100 p.; N. 75¾ deg., W. 20 9-10 p.; S. 66¾ deg., E. 19 55-100 p.; S. 52½ deg., E. 15 8-10 p.; S. 30 deg. 30 min., E. 37 5-100 p.; S. 51¼ deg., E. 13 80-100 p.; N. 64 deg., E. 7 5-10 p.; S. 76 deg. 40 min., E. 6 3-10 p.; S. 13 deg. 20 min., W. 7 86-100 p.; S. 72¾ deg., E. 3 28-100 p.; N. 62¾ deg., E. 49¾ p.; N. 22 deg., E. 8 9-10 p.; N. 30 deg. 30 min., W. 19 p. to place of beginning; containing 7 acres and 50 perches, more or less, subject to lease of right of way, &c., of Connellsville Railroad Company.

6th.

Tract No. 8, beginning at intersection of Turtle Creek Plank Road with Township Road; thence S. 50 1-4 deg., W. 7 15-100 p.; N. 40 deg., W. 31 32-100 p.; N. 42 1-2 deg., W. 11 5-10 p.; N. 66 3-4 deg., W. 19 55-100 p.; N. 81 1-4 deg., W. 27 33-100 p.; S. 22 1-4 deg., W. 13 8-10 p.; S. 67 1-4 deg., E. 10 9-10 p.; S. 6 deg., E. 7 85-100 p.; S. 59 1-4 deg., E. 15 55-100 p.; S. 63 deg., E. 33 1-2 p.; S. 80 deg., E. 33 3-10 p. to place of beginning, containing 12 acres and 120 perches more or less.

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Tract No. 9, beginning on south side of Turtle Creek on line of lot No. 8; S. 59 1-4 deg., E. 16 55-100 p.; S. 65 deg., E. 62 1-2 p.; S. 57 deg., E. 27 6-10 p.; S. 84 deg., E. 20 p.; S. 76 deg., E. 12 p.; S. 63 deg., E. 66 1-2 p.; S. 88 3-4 deg., W. 51 7-10 p.; N. 73 deg., W. 7 4-10 p.; S. 88 3-4 deg., W. 14 15-100 p.; N. 51 1-2 deg., W. 21-100 p.; N. 70 deg., W. 6 1-10 p.; N. 5 1-2 deg., W. 6 p.; N. 76 deg., W. 30 1-10 p.; N. 18 1-4 deg., W. 21 p.; S. 71 1-2 deg., W. 46 2-10 p.; N. 6 deg., W. 67 1-2 p. to place of beginning, containing 20 acres and 90 perches more or less, subject to right of way, &c., of Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.

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Two story frame house and lot or curtilage appurtenant thereto, being lot No. 56 in plan of subdivision of "Semple" property, fronting 22 feet on Atwood street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 125 feet more or less to C. Shaler's land, having thereon erected a two story frame store and dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 261, p. 300.

THOMAS O'NEIL.

D. C., F. F., 234 N. 74. $120.25.

A. C. PATTERSON.

Piece of land fronting 60 feet on Township Road, North Versailles township, and running back about 300 feet to land of John Shaw, containing about 2 acres.

WM. FINDLEY.

D. C., L. F., 236 N. 74. $4,337.10. GEYER.

All the undivided one-half part of piece of land situate in Shaler township, bounded by lands of S. A. Campbell, Jacob Hall and Chartiers, containing 34 acres and 103 perches, more or less, excepting and reserving all coal and mineral underlying said tract of land. See Deed Book, vol. 291, p. 544.

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Lot No. 236 in Mellon's plan of John Scott property, fronting 24 feet on Arch street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 95½ feet and having thereon erected a one story frame house and outbuildings. See Plan Book Vol 5, p. 82.

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Two story frame house and lot on south side of Penn avenue, 22d ward, Pittsburgh, and running back between Park and East End avenue, 897.6 feet to Waverly lane, containing 6 1-6 acres, and having thereon a large Hotel building in process of erection, one stone refectory office, sheds, fencing and other improvements.

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HOME NEWS.

Runaway.

Yesterday afternoon two horses attached to a barouche ran off on Sandusky street, near Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, and at the corner of that avenue the barouche struck a post and was badly damaged. Two ladies that were in the barouche were thrown out and were badly cut about the head and face.

Libel Suit.

Yesterday morning Col. Thomas M. Bayne entered suit before Alderman Hager, against Max Schamberg for libel. The article in which the alleged libel was contained was published during the political campaign just closed, and reflected upon Col. Bayne's management of the office of District Attorney. The usual papers were issued and the case will go to Court.

The Alleged Counterfeiting Case.

Commissioner McCandless rendered a decision yesterday in the alleged counterfeiting case which was tried before him on Thursday. He discharged Gidstave Pratch and Daniel Legali, and held Mrs. Legali in the sum of $500 bail, and Albert Ratzkey and August Legali in $1,000 each. The two former entered the required bonds but the latter was committed to await trial.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Man Run Over by a Moving Train.

Last evening about half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Wm. Brooks, Car Inspector of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, met with a serious accident, which may result fatally. He was at the Outer Depot in the Allegheny freight yard, where he was engaged at work, and had placed a lantern at the end of a car toward which a train was moving for the purpose of coupling, when no one removed the light and before he could get out of the way the rear car passed over both of his legs, severing them from his body, one above and the other below the knee. It is feared his injuries are of such a character that will result in his death.

The unfortunate man is fifty-five years of age and has been in the employ of the railroad seventeen years.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This place of amusement was jammed to other word will express it) last night from pit to dome, and with as select and thoroughly delighted an audience as ever before filled it. It was Mr. Barrett's benefit night, and as *Alfred Evelyn*, in Bulwer's unrivaled comedy of "Money," he won the most fashionable applause. The acting of the entire stock company was exceptionally fine, and left no room for criticism. At the conclusion of the fourth act Mr. Barrett was twice called before the curtain, when he made a brief but very felicitous speech extending his warmest thanks to the people of Pittsburgh for the kind and appreciative manner in which his impersonations have been received, and concluding by referring feelingly to the many cheering words of sympathy that reached him from this city the last season while he was lying dangerously ill in New York. It made him feel as though Pittsburgh was his home. Mr. Owen and Mrs. Baker played so well that they were also favored somewhat with calls before the curtain. The acting of Mr. Elsler and Miss Troy is also worthy of special mention.

At the matinee to-day the "Marble Heart" will be performed, and the "Robbers" to-night. "Julius Cæsar" on Monday evening.

The Concert To-night.

If you wish to hear soul-stirring melody, remember the Concert by the Tennesseans to-night in the North Avenue M. E. Church.

The "Library" Entertainments.

On Tuesday evening a very unique and attractive performance will be given by Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Grosvenor, at Library Hall. It promises to be one of the richest entertainments of the season.

THE MURDERED FARMER.

Arrest and Identification of the Perrysville Highwaymen—Committed to Jail for a Hearing on Tuesday—Coroner's Inquest on the Body of Mr. Wahl.

Yesterday morning the two men who shot Gotthardt Wahl on the Perrysville road, a short distance from Allegheny City, on Wednesday night last, and who died on Thursday night from his wounds, were arrested and are now securely confined in the county jail. About ten o'clock yesterday forenoon, as officer Roger O'Mara was patrolling his beat on the corner of Fifth avenue, he was accosted by Mary Karns, a grown-up girl, and asked to go to the boarding house of Mrs. Moore, at No. 5, Third avenue, and arrest two men who were suspected of having murdered farmer Wahl. The officer procured the assistance of Detectives Cipples and Long, and together the three went to the house. Upon reaching the dwelling they found that the two men, Wm. Murray and John Meyers, had just got out of bed and were making their toilet. When the officers reached the room, and before either of them had spoken a word, Murray, the larger man said, "You don't think I had anything to do with the killing, do you?" They were both taken into custody and placed in the Central station house. Mrs. Moore says that Murray and Meyer arrived at her house one week ago last Wednesday. They occupied a front room, and boarded with her and paid their board in advance, and said they came from Philadelphia. They gave no names, remained in their room during the forenoon, and left the house in the afternoon, but on Wednesday night last they were absent until eleven o'clock, though it was their usual custom to be home for supper. When they came in they went to bed at once, but on Thursday morning they showed considerable anxiety to see the newspapers. Mrs. Moore says they were very nervous and would start at the sight of shadows on the wall. She also says that Mr. Mundorf had the remarkers were in her house that she communicated her suspicions to officer George Bergley on Thursday evening, but he was so stupid that he neither investigated the matter himself nor reported it to police headquarters as he should have done. After the prisoners had been taken to the station house their room was searched and a satchel discovered. Being opened it was found to contain quite an assortment of clothing, consisting of shirts and drawers, knives, three revolvers, and a lot of trunk-makers tools. Of the smallest revolver one chamber was empty and the cap on the nipple of another was exploded. The report that one of the shirts is bloody is incorrect as no blood can be seen on any of the clothing examined.

William Murray says he is a railroader, and left Philadelphia about a week ago, coming to this city in the hope that he would be able to procure work. He says he has known Meyer for two or three years. They came into the city together. The pistols belong to him, but the tools are Meyers. On Wednesday they went out to see the country, and about five o'clock stopped at Gotthardt Wahl's tavern, near the outskirts of Allegheny city. An hour later they started toward home, and reached the city about nine o'clock. They had several drinks on the way, and arriving at their boarding house about eleven o'clock, the hour indicated by Mrs. Moore. Murray says he has enough money to keep him and is not obliged to kill men for the purpose of recruiting his finances. Fred Meyer's story was similar in many respects to that of Murray's with the exception that he never met Murray until they left Philadelphia together. Jacobs, the tinker who was with Wahl when he was shot and who has been confined in the Allegheny lock-up ever since, was brought over to this city yesterday after the arrest and immediately identified Murray as the one who hit him on the head and shot Wahl, and Meyer as the man who held the horses. Mr. Kaylor, President of the Pittsburgh Bolt Works, having learned that Gotthardt Wahl, deceased, had in his employ a man who attacked Wahl. Mr. Kaylor will be remembered, was riding out towards Perrysville on Wednesday evening, heard the shots, saw the flash of the pistol, and heard the voices of the highwaymen demanding Wahl's money, and went back to the toll-gate for assistance. Jac. Born, proprietor of the Three Mile House, also identifies the prisoners as the parties who came to his house and took drinks at his tavern on Wednesday afternoon. Murray during his confession having referred to a man living on the Perrysville road, Detective Mesmer and Coroner McCallin went to hunt it up. They found it, but the contents were of no account, and did not assist in strengthening the chain of evidence against the prisoners. At four o'clock yesterday evening they had a partial hearing before Acting Mayor McMasters and were committed to jail for a further hearing on Tuesday next.

Coroner McCallin yesterday impanneled a jury with the object of holding an inquest on the body of the murdered man, but it was adjourned until Monday, and in the meantime a *post mortem* examination will probably be made.

ELECTING A SECRETARY.

Meeting of the Water Committee Last Night—The Secretaryship Declared Vacant and Robert L. Hamilton Elected to Fill the Office—Three Ballots Taken—Contracts Awarded.

An adjourned meeting of the Water Committee was held last night for the purpose of considering the disturbing question of the Secretaryship of the committee. After the roll had been called and the reading of the minutes dispensed with, Mr. Bram moved that the regular order be suspended and that the bids for laying water pipes on Lake, Rebecca and Ravine streets be opened. The motion was carried, and the bids for laying pipes on the streets were awarded to James McGaffin at twenty cents per lineal foot, and for Rebecca street to the same gentleman at twenty-five cents per lineal foot.

Mr. Cunningham moved that the office of Secretary of the Committee be declared vacant. The ayes and noes were called and the motion was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Anderson, Aull, W. C. Brown, Cunningham, Fulton, Goldthorpe, Hunter, Harmony, Lee, McMasters, Perrinton, Sayburn, Thompson, Watson, Wood and Mitchell—16.

Nayes—Mr. Reilly.

The committee next proceeded to the election of a Secretary, and the following gentlemen were nominated for the position: John A. Sargeant, Wm. M. Daglish, Edward Case, Jr., Wm. Murphy, A. K. Murdoch, R. H. Lee, Robert L. Hamilton and A. McCarty.

On motion it was decided that after the third ballot the names of the three receiving the lowest number of votes should be stricken from the list. The

FIRST BALLOT

resulted as follows:

Sargeant	4	Murdoch	3
Daglish	2	Lee	1
Case	1	Hamilton	1
Murphy	1	McCarty	6

SECOND BALLOT.

Sargeant	5	Murdoch	3
Daglish	2	Lee	2
Case	1	Hamilton	5
Murphy	1	McCarty	6

THIRD BALLOT.

Sargeant	5	Murdoch	1
Daglish	1	Lee	2
Case	0	Hamilton	6
Murphy	1	McCarty	6

When the result of the third ballot was announced Mr. Harrison moved that the action taken, and noted above, dropping the names of the three lowest at the close of the third ballot be rescinded. The motion was lost, however, and after some quibbling the Chairman ruled that the names of Messrs. Daglish, Murphy and Case were dropped, Messrs. Case and McCarty having received no votes on third ballot.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Sargeant, 4; Hamilton, 10; Lee, 3.

Fifth ballot—Sargeant, 4; Hamilton, 9; Lee, 4.

The sixth ballot resulted the same as the fifth, and the seventh the same as the sixth, except that one vote was taken from Hamilton and cast in favor of Mayor elect McCarthy.

Eighth ballot.—Sargeant 5; Hamilton 10, Lee 3.

A motion to drop Lee was lost, and the ninth ballot was taken as follows: Sargeant 5; Lee 2; Hamilton 9.

The tenth ballot was the same as the ninth, and another motion to drop Lee was lost.

Seventeenth ballot.—Sargeant 3; Lee 5; Hamilton 8.

On this ballot one vote was taken from Hamilton and given to Gus. Braun.

Twelfth ballot.—Sargeant 4; Lee 3; Hamilton 10.

Mr. Watson moved that the lowest candidate be dropped. Mr. Mitchell said that he understood Mr. Sargeant had been dropped at the close of the eleventh ballot. Mr. Fulton, who made the motion, said he intended that Mr. Braun's name should be dropped. The thirteenth ballot was finally taken as follows:

Sargeant.....4 Hamilton.....8

Lee.....3 Braun.....2

It was on motion of Mr. Watson resolved that at the conclusion of the next ballot the name of only the two receiving the highest number of votes should be retained. Regarding Mr. Braun, it should be stated that he was not a candidate at all, some of the members, from a spirit of jocularity, which often broke into hilarity during the meeting, persisted in voting for him.

Fourteenth ballot.—Sargeant, 5; Lee, 3; Hamilton, 7.

No two receiving the highest number of votes on the above ballot, it was necessary to put the entire three up again, with the following results:

Fifteenth Ballot.—Sargeant, 5; Lee, 3; Hamilton, 9.

The name of Mr. Lee was dropped and the sixteenth ballot taken as follows:

Sargeant.....6 Hamilton.....11

Nine additional ballots were taken with no result. At the close of the twenty-fifth Mr. Cunningham moved that Mr. Lee be elected by acclamation. It was lost.

Dr. Wood—I move that Gus. Braun be elected chambermaid.

Mr. Bram—I think you'll need a chambermaid at Harrisburg this winter.

Balloting was continued until the thirty-third was taken, when Mr. Hamilton receiving fifteen votes, he was declared elected. Mr. Lee received two, and Mr. Sargeant none.

The committee then adjourned, it being half past ten o'clock.

OUR AQUEOUS ELEPHANT.

Pittsburgh's Prospective New Water Works.

An Official Trip to the Pumping House Foundations Yesterday—The Corner Stone Laying—Contrasting the Old Time With the New—Speech Making and Inspecting.

For several days past mysterious little *Stilet does*, emanating from the Water Committee of councils, have been circulated around in official, mercantile and manufacturing circles, and the result was the gathering yesterday of a party of about five hundred gentlemen at the Union Depot. The company very nobly represented our business and official interests with a good sprinkling of visitors from Allegheny, the Judges of the Courts and the professions generally. The incentive of this outpouring was a prospective trip to that mystic retreat, Negley's Run, which is dubious in local annals as the site of the foundations for the pumping house connected with Pittsburgh's prospective new Water Works. The excursion was designed as commemorative of the laying of the corner-stone of the foundations of the pumping-house, and in affording the visitors an opportunity of satisfying themselves by personal inspection, as to what their money had been put where it would do the most good. A train, consisting of a locomotive and ten passenger coaches, had been put at the service of the visitors, and at ten minutes past ten o'clock all had found comfortable accommodations, and the train, with its load of precious freight, moved out of the depot. A pleasant ride, occupying about twenty-five minutes, brought the party to the place of debarkation, and the train was switched on a side track to await their pleasure. The excursionists at once resigned their luxurious quarters in the easy coaches, and in a few minutes were

RAMBLING OVER THE FOUNDATIONS

and making an inspection of the work, like bees upon a rich and toothsome honeycomb. There was a gentle breeze blowing up the river, a breeze that seemed to blow directly from the North Pole, but its chilling influences were withstood for about an hour, during which the members of the Water Committee, and engineers, and all who were acquainted with the details of the work, were busily engaged in imparting information to interested visitors. The facts thus disseminated may be thus condensed. The foundations of the main buildings are 120½ by 126 feet in size, the boiler houses, on either side of the main building being seventy feet in width, by 126 feet in length. The only exception to which the pumps are to be located, are forty-three feet in depth from the level of the main floor to the floor of the pit, although the foundations, composed of solid masonary, are twelve feet and one-half feet below the bottom of the pit. In the centre of the pit, which is filled with water to a depth of seven feet of water, the excavation for the pits being nineteen feet below low water. The floor of the main building is five feet thick, the upper course of stone being to the form of an inverted arch, so as to resist the upward pressure of water. The outside wall of the foundations facing the river is ten feet thick at the bottom and seven and a half at the top. Some 20,000 perches of first-class and rubble masonry have been laid in the walls, and thus far $280,000 have been expended including the cost of excavation necessary for the rising mains along the railway, which was the work awarded in the original bid. Some of the blocks of stone were very large, and, so far as could be seen, the work was built in a solid, compact manner, and the belief is that it could withstand a real lively artillery bombardment.

THE CORNER STONE.

In the meantime the workmen were engaged getting the corner stone into position. It was a huge block of sandstone, eight feet long, three feet wide, and three feet thick, into which an excavation had been made for the tin box containing the memorials to be preserved, a number of which, including about twelve o'clock Mr. Thomas Mitchell, chairman of the Water Committee, took up an elevated position and called the assemblage to order. As the people crowded around the point of interest, it was observable that the gathering was a representative one. In addition to members of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny City Councils and officials of both cities, there were members of the late Water Commissions, under whose charge the work was first commenced, several Judges of our County Court, and representatives of every business interest in the city. The attendance indicated the interest taken in the matter by the general public.

Mr. Mitchell, after the people had become seated in their places, stated that in the absence of the President of Council, Mr. John Shipton of the Second ward, Capt. P. Duff of the common branch would represent Councils in the laying of the corner stone, and that they would by assisted by Mechanical Engineer Lowry, and Mr. Coleman, Superintendent of the work. It was announced that the tin box contained a copy of all the papers, daily and weekly, published in Pittsburgh; list of the city officers, members of the Councils, members of the Water Committee, pay rolls of the employees on the work, and a small amount of currency, etc. After the contents had been announced, a number of gentlemen contributed their cards, pocket pieces, and other articles until the box was filled to its utmost capacity. Among these articles was a German coin, which Mr. Mitchell declared was good for over eighteen cents. It bore date of 1787.

The corner stone was lowered to its place, and when properly settled, Mr. Shipton introduced Mr. Samuel P. Fulton, of Common Council, who stood upon the corner stone and made the following address:

MR. FULTON'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS:—We have met together to-day at this spot, and in the presence of this great structure is monument of the power of science and art, that almost surpasses. Nature in all its magnificence and grandeur. We have met to celebrate and to accomplish the beginning of the end of this great work.

To the people of the City of Pittsburgh, like the inhabitants of all other great communities, constantly increasing, the supply of water is a most important one; that necessary and healthful fluid—water—has always been a matter of great importance to the people of Pittsburgh. The supply of water by natural means must always be supplemented by artificial means. The subject of supplying water to the people of Pittsburgh by artificial means was agitated so early as the year 1826. On the 24th of February, in that year, certain friends of the measure introduced into the Legislature a bill to authorize the city to borrow for a loan to construct Water Works. The supervision of the work was entrusted to a committee of that body, which was then named the Water Committee. The Pittsburgh and The Exchange Banks advanced the necessary funds on loan, and the Water Works Company began work by purchasing a lot on the corner of Duquesne way and Cecil alley, suitable for an engine house at a cost of $1,425, also a lot for a reservoir, at the lower end of Grant street, present Court House, on Grant street, for the sum of $2,000. The contract for the work was finished and put on January 9, 1828, in which it appears that the citizens, by an almost unanimous vote, had decided to have the supply of water by Water Works. The Committee then began the construction of the works.

The first revenue from the Pittsburgh Water Works was realized in 1829, amounting to $2,086. The consumption of water for the first three years did not exceed 4,000 gallons per day. The city grew so rapidly that these works were found to be inadequate to supply the growing demand, and the Water Committee, by direction of Councils, set about the work of increasing the supply by larger reservoirs and engines. The construction of the reservoirs and pumping engines was placed under the supervision of Mr. Moses Kelly, a mechanic and hydraulic engineer, who superintended the entire work. The water was pumped into the new reservoirs on the 4th of July, 1841. What a fitting celebration for the nation's birthday by the people of good old Pittsburgh. Our worthy mothers rejoiced in the possession of water to make their tea, and tea without a foreign tax.

The capacity of the two pumping engines was 9,000,000 gallons per day—an abundant supply, three-fold greater than the consumption at that date. The consumption in 1845 did not exceed 1,000,000 gallons per day.

The report for the year 1854 states the consumption at 3,325,187 gallons per day, making the consumption six one-third greater than the two previous years, owing to the cleansing of the streets on account of the prevalence of cholera.

In 1856 the report shows that the consumption had reached 5,500,000 gallons per diem.

This growth increased from year to year, incident to the growth of our city and the constant increase of manufactures requiring a supply of water, made it apparent to even ordinary observation that the supply could not long keep pace with the demand. Foreseeing this, the City Councils appointed a committee of five members (two from Select and three from the Common branch) on the 10th of March, 1868, to investigate and report upon the feasibility of procuring a further supply of pure water from the Allegheny river or other streams. This committee submitted a report in December, 1868.

On March 24, 1870, Councils elected three citizens as Water Commissioners. This Commission submitted a report in March, 1871, recommending that Allegheny river be the source of supply. The report of the Commission was accepted by Councils in a modified form. The Commission simply indicated a choice as between several plans which were suggested, recommending various sources of supply. They did not submit details. The task of arranging and planning the details belonging to the construction of this great public improvement, involving a cost of millions of dollars, upon which the comfort and health of our people so greatly depend, and which so vitally affects the prosperity of those of our citizens engaged in manufacturing, was left for other hands.

Following the suggestions made by this Commission, the City Councils passed an ordinance creating a Board of Water Commissioners, namely, D. W. C. Bell, P. H. Lanfears, Hill Burgwin, Robert Watson and S. Bezmer, who were empowered to elect subordinate officers, procure suitable plans, and take such steps toward the erection of Water Works sufficient to supply the present and probable future demands of the people as they might deem proper. At this time the daily consumption exceeded 12,000,000 gallons, and it has steadily increased until the present year, it being now about 17,500,000 gallons per day.

The Board of Water Commission was organized in 1871, but deferred active operations for the time, summoned large cities and examined their respective systems of water supply. After maturing their plans they submitted the plans of the Allegheny river experienced engineers in our country, and after having received the approval of Councils to their plans, as projected, they commenced the erection of the new Water Works. And these works, as planned by that Commission—though in extent and completeness they, perhaps, put ok for the unmind of the engineers, and the Water Committee, by direction of Councils, set about the work of increasing the supply by larger reservoirs and engines. The construction of the reservoirs and pumping engines was placed under the supervision of Mr. Moses Kelly, a mechanic and hydraulic engineer, who superintended the entire work. The water was pumped into the new reservoirs on the 4th of July, 1841. What a fitting celebration for the nation's birthday by the people of good old Pittsburgh. Our worthy mothers rejoiced in the possession of water to make their tea, and tea without a foreign tax.

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The first contract for the new Water Works was let on the 23d day of July, 1872. The contract for the second pair of engines was let on the 26th day of August, 1872. The contract for the boiler houses was let on April 4, 1873. Owing to the failure of the contractor to complete the contract in the time specified, the contract was annulled, and the work was taken charge of by the Water Commission, in accordance with the ordinance passed by Councils.

About this time the Water Commission resigned, and the completion of the works has been commenced by them and presented to the Water Committe by Councils. The difficulties encountered by the Water Committee in making up the pay rolls may well be imagined. Many of our number are men entirely without the business experience necessary for the management of an enterprise of this character, and but few had any knowledge of the plans or the stage of progress of the work. The hard times, at least, was the financial depression of the times, together with the universal jealousy, if not suspicion, with which the public scrutinized every movement of our committee. In this emergency the Water Committee were obliged to lay the burden chiefly upon the shoulders of the able and experienced Mechanical and Civil Engineers, who had been employed by the Water Commission, and depend mainly upon their knowledge and judgment in carrying it in, and on the integrity of their assistants in regulating its cost, in assuming charge of the construction of the foundations, the difficulty of carrying forward the work devolved upon the Mechanical Engineer. It was necessary to excavate nearly twenty feet below the bed of the river. The excavation at that time had been carried about eight feet below the river bed. The successive floods in that season delayed and prevented the progress of the work—so much so, indeed, that the work accomplished in three months, had it not been for these floods, might have been accomplished in six weeks.

When the work was suspended last winter some 1,800 perches of masonry were laid. At that time a coffer-dam had to be constructed, to prevent the floods of the winter what had already been done, and to prepare for operations in early spring. It further became necessary to expend about $5,000 in stone for rip-rapping. After the coffer-dam had been raised to a height sufficient to protect the work from the water and ice of the river, there came one of these extraordinary floods which occur only a few times in a century, and the coffer-dam was cut down to the river bed. The flood destroyed the derricks and partially covered the masonry with mud. It had not time to be rip-rapped, and that experience pointed out the necessity of rip-rapping the embankment to prevent similar misfortunes. Prior to this time the Commission had leased and opened quarries, built railway siding, erected boarding houses to accommodate the workmen and effected all the necessary arrangements for the successful prosecution of the work in all its details looking to the production of this admirable specimen of mechanism which you have before you.

The fact that the interest on the moneys invested in the new Water Works, including the purchase of lands, construction of reservoirs, making pipes and building machinery, amounts to about $700 per day, (the total cost of the works being $4,000,000) in addition to the acknowledged necessity of a greater supply of water for the use of the people, and the imminent necessity for extending a supply of water to the inhabitants south of the river, have impelled the Water Committee and the Engineer to press forward the work here to the uttermost. Yet no necessity for haste has been permitted to prevent the workmanship from being performed in the most thorough manner. The work in this respect speaks for itself. The structure is your property; your money built it; for your purposes it was built, and you must judge whether or not the trust in our hands, and in the Engineer, has been faithfully executed.

There has been laid in these foundations upwards of 20,000 perches of stone. Many of the large stones exceed in from twelve to thirteen perches in one block, and weigh from seven to twenty tons each. The foundations are about fifty-six feet deep from the lowest to the uppermost course of the main building, on which account for the main building alone is built. The boiler houses are each forty-four feet. The main building is 126 feet, making a total trend of 280 feet. The total depth of the boiler walls is thirty-six feet. They are eight feet below the river bed. The floor of the boiler houses will be four feet, and that of the engine house thirteen feet above the highest water line.

From the character of the work performed here and the locality in which it was done, it must be apparent to all that the labor was neither light nor pleasant, and yet these laborers and Mechanics toiled on through water and mud and all difficulties, at the offering of their labor, to the connection; many times having to wait for their pay to accommodate the whims of some stubborn committee man, through whose work the bulldozer, buncombe, or of some unco-righteous Councilman, who, perhaps, was always too much afraid of public opinion to pay the men for their work (Laughter.)

The capacity of each pair of the engines to be placed here will be 20,000,000 gallons every day, working at ordinary speed, twenty-four hours per day. The present daily consumption is now about 16,000,000 gallons. When the districts on the South Side and all of the East End streets have been supplied with water, the consumption will be much greater, and one pair of engines can be held in reserve.

Mr. Fulton concluded his address by saying that the work was before them, and he hoped they would improve the opportunity thus given to see if their money had been properly expended.

There might be a word over the Committee and its work now, but in the future he believed their work would be appreciated and they would receive the due credit from the people for whom they labored.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Calls were made for Mayor Fleming, of Allegheny, who in response made a few remarks, congratulating the citizens upon the near prospect that they had for a full and ample supply of water. The speaker then related an incident in his own experience with the building of the water works of earlier times, and contrasted the old times with the new.

Mr. John Meyer was then called up, and said "Well, gentlemen, all I have to say is that this work you have been examining is a first class job. I been all through it, and it is a first class job. I am competent to give an opinion on it. I say that this is a first class job. It is as good a piece of masonry as can be found in either city."

"Where is Howard now?" I will not say anything about the cost, for I don't know anything about that. I suppose that my opinion was asked. If I was once a bidder on this job but I failed to get it, and I am glad now that I did, for I would now have been in the hands—well in the hands of the Philistines. (Laughter.) I will say, however, that the only work I ever saw which the pumps are to be located, are forty-three feet in depth from the level of the main floor to the floor of the pit, although the foundations, composed of solid masonary, are twelve feet and one-half feet below the bottom of the pit. In the centre of the pit, which is filled with water to a depth of seven feet of water, the excavation for the pits being nineteen feet below low water. The floor of the main building is five feet thick, the upper course of stone being to the form of an inverted arch, so as to resist the upward pressure of water. The outside wall of the foundations facing the river is ten feet thick at the bottom and seven and a half at the top. Some 20,000 perches of first-class and rubble masonry have been laid in the walls, and thus far $280,000 have been expended including the cost of excavation necessary for the rising mains along the railway, which was the work awarded in the original bid. Some of the blocks of stone were very large, and, so far as could be seen, the work was built in a solid, compact manner, and the belief is that it could withstand a real lively artillery bombardment.

THE CORNER STONE.

In the meantime the workmen were engaged getting the corner stone into position. It was a huge block of sandstone, eight feet long, three feet wide, and three feet thick, into which an excavation had been made for the tin box containing the memorials to be preserved, a number of which, including about twelve o'clock Mr. Thomas Mitchell, chairman of the Water Committee, took up an elevated position and called the assemblage to order. As the people crowded around the point of interest, it was observable that the gathering was a representative one. In addition to members of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny City Councils and officials of both cities, there were members of the late Water Commissions, under whose charge the work was first commenced, several Judges of our County Court, and representatives of every business interest in the city. The attendance indicated the interest taken in the matter by the general public.

Mr. Mitchell, after the people had become seated in their places, stated that in the absence of the President of Council, Mr. John Shipton of the Second ward, Capt. P. Duff of the common branch would represent Councils in the laying of the corner stone, and that they would by assisted by Mechanical Engineer Lowry, and Mr. Coleman, Superintendent of the work. It was announced that the tin box contained a copy of all the papers, daily and weekly, published in Pittsburgh; list of the city officers, members of the Councils, members of the Water Committee, pay rolls of the employees on the work, a small amount of currency, etc. After the contents had been announced, a number of gentlemen contributed their cards, pocket pieces, and other articles until the box was filled to its utmost capacity. Among these articles was a German coin, which Mr. Mitchell declared was good for over eighteen cents. It bore date of 1787.

The corner stone was lowered to its place, and when properly settled, Mr. Shipton introduced Mr. Samuel P. Fulton, of Common Council, who stood upon the corner stone and made the following address:

MR. FULTON'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS:—We have met together to-day at this spot, and in the presence of this great structure is monument of the power of science and art, that almost surpasses. Nature in all its magnificence and grandeur. We have met to celebrate and to accomplish the beginning of the end of this great work.

To the people of the City of Pittsburgh, like the inhabitants of all other great communities, constantly increasing, the supply of water is a most important one; that necessary and healthful fluid—water—has always been a matter of great importance to the people of Pittsburgh. The supply of water by natural means must always be supplemented by artificial means. The subject of supplying water to the people of Pittsburgh by artificial means was agitated so early as the year 1826. On the 24th of February, in that year, certain friends of the measure introduced into the Legislature a bill to authorize the city to borrow for a loan to construct Water Works. The supervision of the work was entrusted to a committee of that body, which was then named the Water Committee. The Pittsburgh and The Exchange Banks advanced the necessary funds on loan, and the Water Works Company began work by purchasing a lot on the corner of Duquesne way and Cecil alley, suitable for an engine house at a cost of $1,425, also a lot for a reservoir, at the lower end of Grant street, present Court House, on Grant street, for the sum of $2,000. The contract for the work was finished and put on January 9, 1828, in which it appears that the citizens, by an almost unanimous vote, had decided to have the supply of water by Water Works. The Committee then began the construction of the works.

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